

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

JUNE 17, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLIII, NO. 821

KOOTENAY

Canada's fairest district. No blizzards in winter, no sand storms in summer, no fuel famines in December, no grain blockades in September.

That's Kootenay District

The choicest property in the Kootenay District. 45 minutes from Nelson four times a day. Half an hour between stones and as level as a prairie farm. Station, P. O., school, store, hotel, only five minutes walk.

That's SLOCAN PARK

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Cleared „ \$150 „ „
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That much distress was caused by taking chances and not insuring.

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Separators that separate and keep on giving good service are not sold by Mail Order Houses nor at Mail Order House prices.

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Take a look among your neighbors. Who has most trouble? Who has most repairs? Who has changed separators? What kind goes out when changes are made? Generally a Mail Order House separator is at the bottom of the difficulty, isn't it?

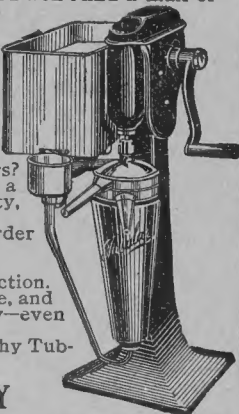
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES:

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

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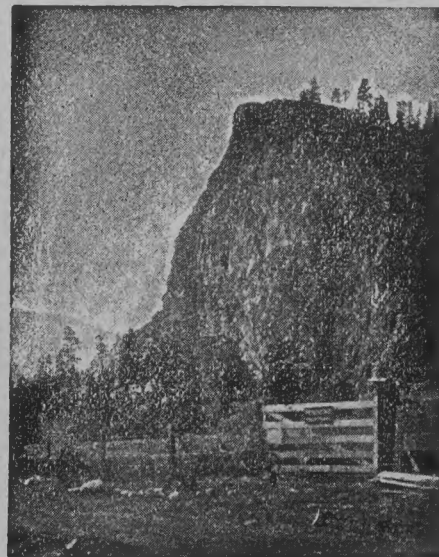
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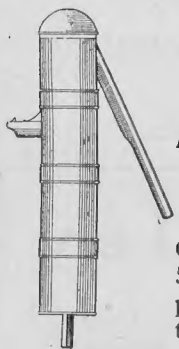
WITH this oil are thoroughly incorporated pure White Lead and pure Oxide of Zinc in the exact proportions to produce a paint remarkable for density, opaqueness and covering capacity. A paint so thoroughly elastic that it will withstand the cracking cold of 40 below and the blistering heat of 100 degrees.



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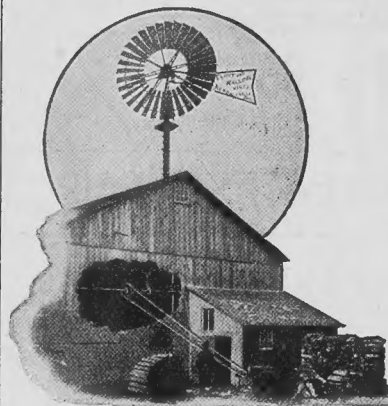


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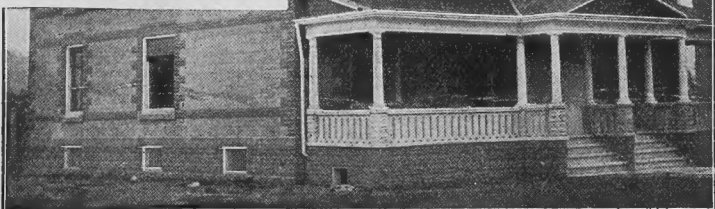
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Of the 56 acres in this farm there is fully 25 acres of choice soil, suitable for the production of all kinds of fruits. The remaining portion of the farm contained fine vegetables and hay land. There is a 1 1/2 story 6-roomed frame dwelling in the course of construction—about 3/4 finished—stable and hay barn, 2 roothouses, 2 chicken houses and runs, also a quantity of farming implements.

This farm is situated in the heart of a fine large prosperous settlement and in the midst of some of the finest and best developed fruit farms to be found in the Kootenay District. As a going concern and at the price, it is one of the best bargains to be had here.

On account of ill health the owner is forced to sell and for quick sale the price is \$7500.00; terms \$2000.00 cash balance arranged to suit the purchaser.

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Kootenay Fruit Lands

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Our advertisers are determined to give value.

SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six month's residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

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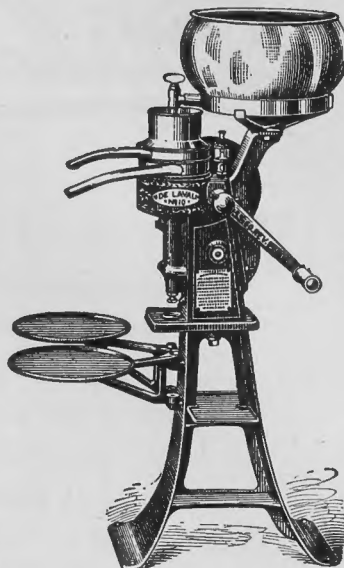
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SHIP—your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

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This branch of the Company's business is developing greatly. During the last few days five farmers living in out-of-the-way places have taken our Insurance, as the result of correspondence with The Great-West Life.

To those interested, the Company will be pleased to give personal information and advice. The advantages of The Great-West Policies will be shown. It will then be seen that for low rates of premium, for liberal conditions, and for high profit returns to Policyholders, The Great-West Contracts cannot be surpassed.

Every man needs Insurance, and it is well to remember that the sooner a Policy is secured the less it costs.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Kootenay Valley

\$125
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FRUIT FARMS

\$100
per acre

Practically no clearing. Two settlers write that they cleared 10 acres each in THREE DAYS, a clear saving of at least \$25 per acre.

Three miles of lake frontage, right opposite Kaslo City. Six boats a day up and down the lake, calling at any point on signal. KOOTENAY LAKE is TWENTY-FOUR HOURS nearer the Eastern Market than any other fruit producing district.

KOOTENAY LAKE does not suffer from spring frost. There is no pest. Government inspection of trees.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

June 17, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIII. No. 821

EDITORIAL

The Present Cure for Wretchedness.

Not a bit too soon for the good of the country, the authorities have begun to deport undesirable immigrants. Recently seven of this class were collected in Winnipeg and sent east in charge of an officer: would that that included all, or would that deporting them reformed them. We avoid the immediate contact with a few of these people, but that does not alter the fact that within the Empire such classes exist and the responsibility of their existence must be borne by others who have just as much right to be exempt as we have. In a broad national sense, a man has just as much right to be a pauper on the frontier of the Empire, as he has at the center of it. And the only reason that can be advanced for the confining of such an element of population with the sea girth shores of little Britain, is that they may be more easily provided for there, since they will not provide for themselves. Possibly also, there is a certain consistency of things in keeping such people in the wretched surroundings they themselves create.

Railway Taxation.

In keeping with the advanced policy of Western Provinces, in regard to the public ownership of telephones and similar issues, the Saskatchewan Government has adopted the following resolutions on the taxation of railways, introduced by Provincial Treasurer Calder:

Resolved, that it is expedient that every railway company at present owning or operating or which may hereafter own or operate any line or lines of railway situated or partly situated within Saskatchewan, shall, during the year 1908, and annually thereafter, pay to the Crown in the Province such part or portion of its gross earnings as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, not to exceed the following:

(a) In respect to that part of the railway or branch of the railway in operation for seven years or more, three per cent. of the gross earnings derived from the operation of such line of railway within Saskatchewan.

(b) In the case of a railway or branch of railway in operation over five years or more, and less than seven years, one and one-half per cent. of such gross earnings, provided that no tax shall be payable hereunder on the gross earnings of any line of railway, until such line has been in operation for five years.

Mr. Haultain pointed out that the effect of this move would be to secure a test case on the general question of Canadian Pacific exemption, and the line of that company was the only one which had been in operation for five years. He thought the Government was taking an unnecessary roundabout way of securing the test case.

Government members questioned the advisability of placing a tax at this time, because it might retard the operations of companies in building new lines at a time when the people of the country were in urgent need of railway competition.

The first minister declined to make any definite statement of policy, but indicated that steps might be taken to secure a guarantee of bonds or other inducement to railways to construct.

Lion or Lamb.

Things more strange than the lion and the lamb lying down together have happened, yet the circumstance is of sufficient novelty to attract attention. That the two can remain in close proximity to their material advantage is of course, a ridiculous assumption. At the convention of representatives of organized labor and an element of organized farmers at Regina, a basis of agreement was attempted. But why waste time, the farmers are producers of what the laborer consumes, and consumers of what the laboring men produce. Up to a certain point, the laborer may be able to get a little more for his services out of the share that ordinarily goes to capital, and the farmer may in some instances secure a proportion of what ordinarily goes to the distributor; in such an event, each class would have a little more to expend the products of the other. But these things are not adjusted in conferences of the two classes, and any attempt to go beyond such a work; for one class to profit other than by reducing the share that goes to capital, and by increasing the quality and quantity of their own output, means that the other must give up just to that extent. This cry that the farmers and laborers are under either heel of capital, will not stand analysis. Further, it should be remembered, that the greatest progress is made by individual effort, not in the direction of encroaching upon others but, in winning wealth from the soil and in utilizing personal energy.

To the Publishers.

It may interest you to know what your readers think of your publication:—The Editor who wrote the "Sport Craze" selected a fitting caption and correctly portrays the feelings of farmers generally. "On the Danger Line" was written by a Statesman and avoiding party politics we ought to learn much from such excellent "stuff." "The Vacant Land Burden" just had its fringe touched. This Local Improvement District is in receipt of a letter from the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company which says, "we have not yet obtained our patents for the land you tax us for consequently we are not obliged to pay taxes thereon." This land was granted about 1903 but these people do not want a patent until they sell perhaps not till the land is paid for some ten years hence, the purchaser meantime paying interest on say \$15.00 per acre on land unpatented previously purchased from the Government @ \$1.00.

Sask.

W. L. R.

Bacteria; Insidious, Innumerable, Deadly.

Probably no word is more frequently on the lips of scientific lecturers, or in the pages of the scientific and scientifically agricultural publications, than the word "bacteria," and yet the number of people who have but the vaguest possible idea of what the term means is simply astounding. Too many, it would seem, have not enough imagination to realize anything they cannot see. Were bacteria as big as maggots, it would be a different matter. Then, what a gathering of the clans there would be to rout them out of existence! What! Maggots in our milk! Maggots in our wells! Maggots in the very water that percolates through the ground—maggots from cemeteries, and slops thrown on the ground, and from stables and privy pits! Horrors!

Let us hold meetings—let us have solemn conclaves—let us up and at them, and exterminate them from our land!

But—to fight against things we can't see! What are you talking about? Let us sleep on! And yet there was never anything in this world more true than that ill-cared-for milk and water—in fact, anything exposed to wrong conditions—is swarming, literally swarming, with organisms which may be injurious, malignant, carrying disease or death wherever they go, and all the more insidious because invisible.

It would be a good thing for people who are accustomed to leaving bacteria out of their calculations to look even once at these organisms through a microscope. There they may be seen, of all shapes and sizes, some oval, some rod-like, some spiral, twisting, twining, whirling, infinite in variety—plant-growths, it is claimed, yet wonderfully animal-like in their movements—truly an object lesson sufficient to impress the reality of bacteria upon the incredulous forever. When it is known that most varieties double their numbers every twenty minutes, the wonder deepens. When the assurance comes that as many as 300,000 have been found upon the legs of a single house-fly, 800,000 upon the legs of a stable-fly, and 1,500,000 upon those of a single fly disporting itself about an unclean garbage pail, the necessity for action wherever bacteria are disposed to congregate must surely be apparent.

The conclusion is not to be jumped at, of course, that all bacteria are harmful. Some are beneficial, as, for example, the species that gives the good flavor to butter; the kind that causes the formation of vinegar, and that other which inhabits the nodules on the roots of legumes, and entraps the nitrogen from the air, to be built up into plant issues. Others, again, such as disease "germs," are invariably pernicious, carrying death and destruction wherever they go. Yet others may be bad or good, according to the extent to which they are permitted to develop. For instance, if it were not for the species that causes putrefaction, dead animals would lie just as they fell from age to age; logs, also, would never decompose, nor leaves, nor refuse of any kind. Nothing would crumble down and become finally resolved into soft, rich mold, forming a seed-bed from which things of beauty might arise again to clothe the earth with perennial youth. Earth would, in fact, soon become a chaos, hideous, unlivable, smothering itself beneath its own debris. In so far, the germ of putrefaction is beneficial. It is only to be objected to when it gains entrance into places where it should not be; when it causes our milk to sour too soon, and our meat and butter, and eggs, which have not been used soon enough, to smell like a leak from a sulphuretted-hydrogen jar. Fifty years ago, how to prevent such catastrophes was a real problem. To-day, owing to scientific investigations into the nature of bacteria, we have the matter, or may have it, if we are careful, better in hand.

In the first place, it is necessary for us to know that bacteria develop most quickly in the dark, and in a moist, warm substance. When the cold is intense, they do not develop at all, a fact which has been taken advantage of in the use of ice for refrigerators, etc. In the bright sunshine they quickly die, hence it is necessary to admit as much sunshine as possible into our homes, and to expose milk vessels, etc., when not in use, to the full beams of the sun. In filth of any kind they luxuriate, and so, perfect cleanliness everywhere is absolutely necessary. It is not sufficient to make milk essels, etc., look clean by washing them with an indifferently-clean dish cloth. They must be thoroughly washed, then sterilized by scalding, which invariably kills bacteria. Otherwise, enough organisms might be left in the seams of a milk can to pollute every drop of milk put into it.

Other preventives will suggest themselves; e.g., dust should not be permitted to accumulate; decaying masses of vegetables or leaves should never be tolerated either in cellar or yard; pure air should be kept circulating everywhere.

In regard to disease germs and their transmission, every year brings revelations. It is now known that water is one of the most active agencies in transmitting disease. Bacteria simply cannot be thoroughly filtered out of it, even by many miles of percolation through the soil; hence the greatest care should be taken everywhere to prevent excretions of any kind from entering it. Filth should always be burned, never thrown upon the ground, to be soaked into it by rains.

It has been customary to think that such diseases as typhoid fever are more common to the city than to the country, but no less an authority than Dr. Woods Hutchinson is responsible for the statement that the very contrary is now true. This he attributes to the fact that sanitary inspection is now exceedingly strict in all of the larger cities, whereas, in the rural districts, the shallow well and the vault privy than—which "a more ingenious combination for the dissemination of typhoid could hardly have been devised," and still common. . . . This danger may surely be lessened by the use of deep wells and dry-earth closets. "The cause of typhoid," Dr. Hutchinson continues, "is simplicity itself, merely drinking the excreta of someone else. The demon may be exercised by an incantation of one sentence: Keep human excreta out of the drinking water."

Another prolific source of the spread of disease is the common house-fly. Flies revel in filth of any kind. Crawling over it, their hairy legs become laden with particles fairly reeking with pernicious bacteria. The next move is to fly into the house and walk over exposed food materials, leaving filthy bacteria with their terrible power of reproduction at every point of contact.

Now approaching the beginning of the "fly season," is surely the time to begin a campaign against this danger by removing or turning manure in which flies may hatch out their larvæ; by keeping food vessels covered; by exercising scrupulous cleanliness everywhere; and by placing screen doors and windows at all openings. . . . Ceaseless vigilance is the price of immunity against bacteria and their agents.

HORSE

From different parts of the country we have reports of a very successful season for foals, and a large number of mares being bred.

* * *

To those who have not visited the range country for some years the extent of the change from cattle to horses is almost incredible. The promise of a large market by the settling up of so much new territory is more enticing than cattle markets have been for some years.

* * *

As this year is likely to see several new exhibitors at our larger fairs we might just remark that it is time now that green stuff be got ready for a display. No colt or filly can do itself justice in the ring if it is not thoroughly accustomed to the halter and familiar with exhibition manners.

* * *

Never before in the experience of horsemen have so many blanks for lien notes been carried by stallion men. Loss in previous years has made the lien note a necessity. Reliable men should not object to giving a lien if it is asked for after all it is to protect the honest man from having to pay the debts of the never pays.

Colt with Weak Joints.

A reader in northern Alberta says: "I have a foal two weeks old, that is still very weak in the front fetlocks. When it walks it goes right over on the joints. What is the cause; and what can be done to help it? Foal is doing well in every other way."

R. B.

This is quite a common weakness in foals and as a general rule bandages, splints, etc.

are recommended. Personally, however, in the one case the writer had experienced with splints and bandages only made a raw sore without strengthening the joints. As a final resort liberty in a small clean grass plot was given and the cords rubbed twice a day with a weak blister.

Last spring this same difficulty was discussed in these columns and we reproduce here, two of the letters subject.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of June 26th, page 977, re colt over on fetlocks, the veterinary editor recommends to bandage from top of hoof to half way between fetlock and knee; then apply a plaster of Paris coat. I would say I have treated four colts so afflicted, the first two of which died and the other two are at work to-day as strong as any horse need be. The first colt to live was over three months old before it could stand on its feet to suck. On one of the colts that died we tried the bandage and cast, but lost the colt through blood poison caused by the ankle rotting. With the next colt we tried splints, but as matters were only going from bad to worse we took them off and on advice of a quack veterinarian we made a strong solution of white oak bark tea and bathed the foot and legs to the knee with it two or three times a day, giving the colt liberty to move about at will. Result, colt lived and has taken his place in harness for over six years.

Number four was born weak and we tried white oak bark tea, with the result that in less than two weeks it was on its feet as strong as could be.

White oak bark may be obtained from any drug store. Take one pound of bark and one-half gallon of water; steep; for one hour (not boil) and bathe the cords of the legs, thoroughly, rubbing the solution well with hand.

Be sure and keep the bandages out of sight so far as use is concerned and give plenty of room to exercise.

Fielding, Sask.

BERT IVESON.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of June 26th, "A. L., Alberta, asks how to treat a colt that has gone over on the fetlocks, and has been recommended to try plaster of Paris bandages. Having had some experience along this line, we have found that nothing gives more satisfaction than a boot made of stiff leather. Heavy harness leather is best—about a foot long, and wide enough to go around the leg, leaving a space to lace it up in front. The holes may be made with a leather belt punch; a leather lace does best. Before putting the boot on, the leg should be well wrapped with cotton wool and bandaged from the knee down to a level with the sole of the foot, but not over the bottom of the hoof. The boot should be put on low enough to be on a level with the

bottom of the foot, and then laced up fairly tight, down the front. This makes it impossible for the colt not to stand on the sole of his foot. Every day or so the leg should be bathed with warm water, and the dressing replaced. See that the bandages and wool are kept clean, otherwise chances of recovery are greatly lessened. If your colt is worth saving this will save it. Man. L. L.

Changing Stallions.

Frequently we receive enquiries like this: If A breeds his mare to B's stallion and then takes her to C's before the end of the season can B collect?" This is one of the forms of looseness in connection with the business of horse breeding. Practically all route bills stipulate that mares must be returned regularly to the horse, and if not, the owners will be charged insurance fee. Very few stallion owners enforce this regulation, if a man changes his mind and decides that he does not want to raise a colt but that does not alter the validity of the claim. When a man takes a mare to a stallion he practically enters into a contract to do a certain amount of work toward getting his mare with foal and unless he does it the stallion owner may collect. The only defence the owner of a mare would have in patronizing the second horse in the season would be that the first horse was proved useless or dangerous or otherwise unfit by not being as well bred as his pedigree represented him.

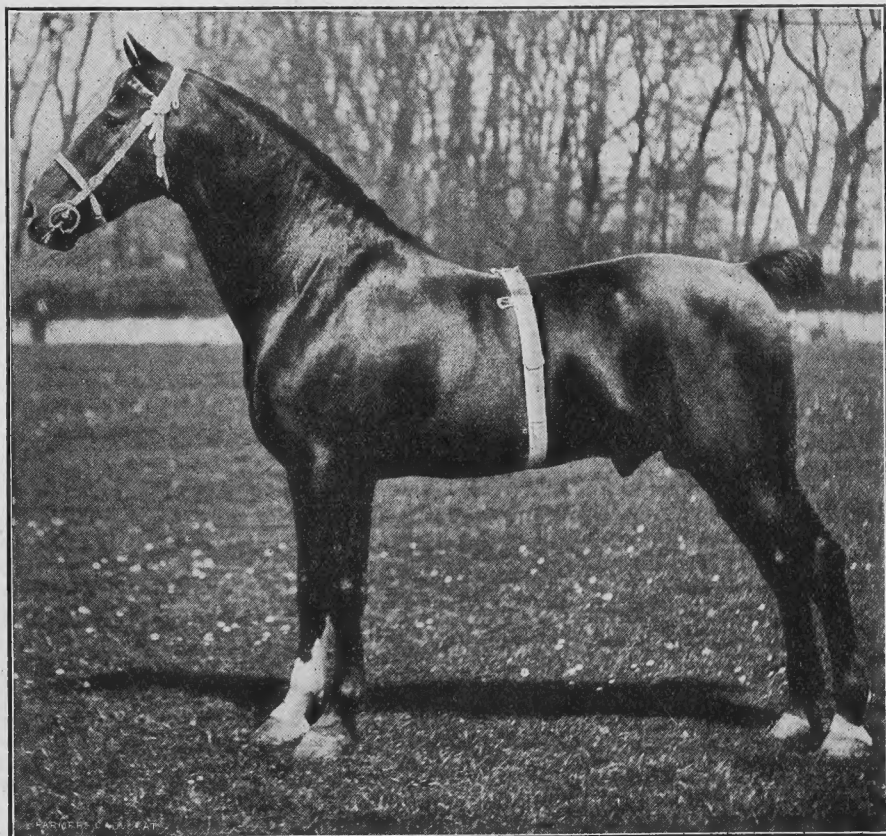
Breechy Horses.

In Mr. Purdy's plan for breaking breechy horses in our May 2nd number, the word "right" should have read "nigh" or "near" which gives the very opposite meaning. Mr. Purdy also informs us that he has known serious trouble to result from putting the hoppers on the fetlocks instead of above the hocks and knees.

Clydesdale Registration Matters.

The executive of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada has been asked by the council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain to lend assistance toward the protection of the words "Baron" as noted in our June 3rd number "Gortly," "Silver" and "Montrave," these words having been awarded as exclusive prefixes or suffixes to certain Scottish breeders. The Canadian executive of course has no authority to act in the matter but as the numbers are quite in sympathy with the action it was resolved at a meeting recently held to instruct the registrar to protect as far as possible these names and to urge the use of some other names in registrations.

In Volume 14 there are sixty "Barons" of one kind and another and not all of them very



HACKNEY STALLION DISSINTER WINNER DUBLIN SHOW, 1908

closely related to the horse which has made the name famous. So many names of the same or similar sound, cannot help but be confusing to future breeders or students of Clydesdale pedigree.

In the breeding of French Percherons, for instance, there was one outstanding sire the great horse "Brilliant." To-day, the word "Brilliant" appears so persistently in horses of all kinds of breeding that the name means nothing. The number of "Princes of Wales" to which Clydesdales can trace is rather perplexing, particularly to a registrar, who cannot always ascertain the exact one referred to, as the breeder has forgotten the number, or never knew it. There might be some further advantage in the granting of names in Canada, as many would use and take pride in the name of their own farm, or the name of some good horse which they have owned. Such as the "Gem," "Concord" at Hartney, etc., in Saskatchewan, would in all probability, mean something, in a few years. A system of definite significance would be a great aid to one who would wish to study Clydesdale breeding, and should make our books valuable to a greater degree. The Trotting horse registry, whatever its other frailties may be, has preserved, and owes its greatest value to the preservation of the "families," which have been mostly along the paternal side. The Shorthorn (*maternal*) "family" is scarcely so valuable a guide toward virtue (no reflection intended) but it scarcely allows a straight "Syme" to be registered as Princess Royal so-and-so. Neither should a filly sired by "Shivering Dick" be registered as "Baron's Beauty."

In Volume 15 there are 58 "Barons." A good many will be stopped this year, no doubt by special request to the registrar.

* * *

To commemorate the birth of Abraham Lincoln the Lincoln Farm Association will complete by February 12, 1909, a memorial museum on the birth-place farm, which is in the geographical center of the state of Kentucky, at a cost of about \$250,000.

This museum will house, as its central object of interest, the little old weather-worn log cabin in which Lincoln was born. The farm, a rough patch of one hundred and ten acres, will be kept a farm, growing corn and squash, bluegrass and grain.

STOCK

Discussions of live-stock subjects welcomed.

The directors of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show have decided upon March 9 to 12 as the dates for next year's event.

A Bunch that Paid.

"I grow two crops a year on my farm," said a farmer off the Kirkella line who was at the stock yards last week with a load of steers.

"Last year one of my crops got frozen and this is the second. If I hadn't had these, my last year's work would have been all loss, but these fellows have been eating frozen oats in the chief. I feed in loose boxes, and figure that I can't afford to risk everything on grain. Ordinarily I try to sell \$3,000 worth of wheat and \$1,000 worth of cattle; last fall my wheat revenue dropped to \$500, not enough to pay for handling it."

"What did you 'lose' on the cattle?" was asked.

"Well, I could have sold them last fall for \$28 to \$30, and I can raise them for that easy enough, then I sold for \$5.25 (per cwt.) with the freight paid. That netted me about \$74 each.

"Then on the basis of the cost of feeding determined by Murray at Brandon, of about \$12 a head, you are well ahead of the game," said the scribe.

"Yes, cattle always pay me," said the feeder, but never as well as this year, I think a lot of the trouble with men who can't make it pay is with the kind of cattle they keep. My cattle are thick, and I can buy thick ones around home. Our grass is good too, and we have bluffs and good water, calves never stop growing. But I don't like to start in to feed more cattle than just enough to eat up my surplus rough grain, and so far my land grows good wheat. It's a hard sight to see cattle eating up good grain and the market here without a bottom. Its worse than finding a frost in the morning when wheat is fit to cut, you feel responsible for your cattle eating your grain, but the frost can't be helped. Yes, I'll put in 20 or 30 steers next fall, I have some good ones coming on."

Ayrshires at the Scottish Shows.

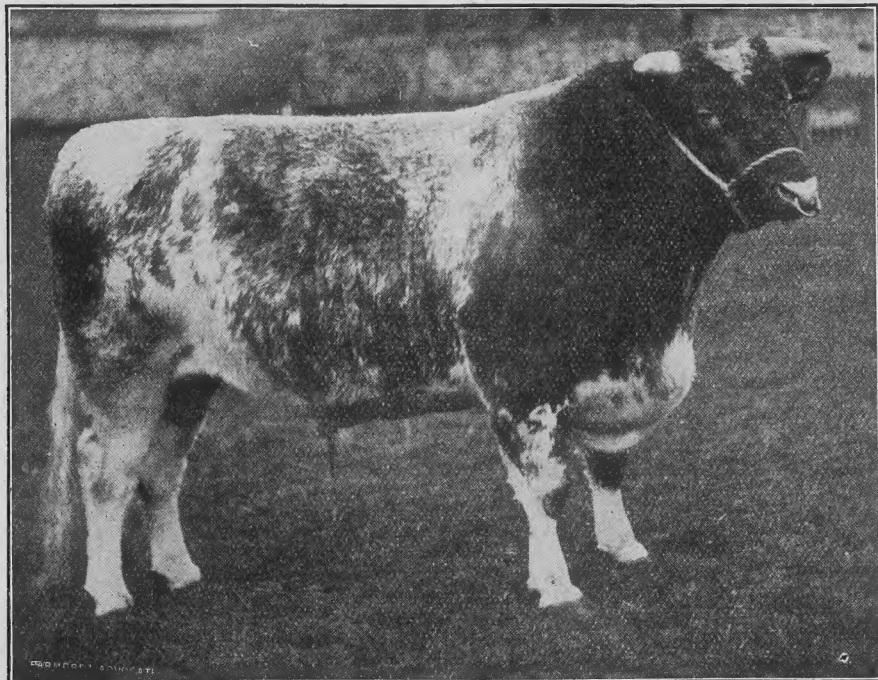
Agriculturally, we have been going strong into exhibitions recently. Kilmarnock, Ayr and Glasgow have each seen admirable shows of west-country stock. Ayrshire cattle are unquestionably improving in what constitutes true commercial value in dairy points. The bodies of the cows are bigger, heavier and more roomy than they used to be; the vessels and teats, while not less accurately formed, are much more indicative of milk yield. The teats are undoubtedly more like what they ought to be in the case of cattle whose owners have to milk them early in the morning seven days a week. These remarks, of course, do not apply all round. The small-teated animal may still be found, but, taking all in all, sound progress is being made in the breeding of Ayrshire cows. Milk records have "caught on." At Midland, Fenwick, a sale of cows with milk records brought a high average of prices. The demand was steady and remunerative; 42 cows averaged £21 18s. 11d. each; six two-year-old

heifers £14; 9 yearling heifers £18 1s. 1d.; and 22 calves £7 4s. 4d.; 89 head made an average of £16 15s. 1d.

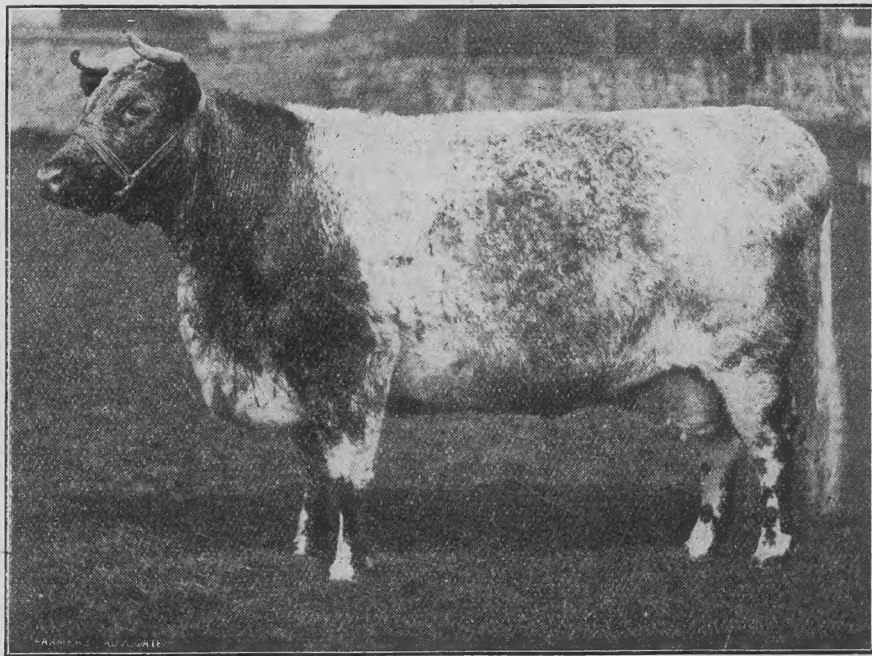
Patrons of the milk-record Ayrshire have lost an ardent supporter in Mr. Andrew Clement, Produce Broker, Glasgow. Mr. Clement was a self-made man of business. He began life as a herd laddie in Fenwick parish Ayrshire; came into Glasgow, learned the retail provision trade, and at 21 was a master, and on his own account. He gradually worked himself into a sound wholesale trade. He then abandoned the retail trade, and from small beginnings built up one of the largest businesses in home and foreign produce known in Great Britain. Mr. Clement was very well known in Canada, where he had wide business connections. He was an ardent supporter of milk-record Ayrshires, and bought extensively at the Midland sale. He kept a model dairy at Netherton, about seven miles south of Glasgow, and was one of the first to fit up and use daily the Lawrence-Kennedy mechanical milking machine. Anything and everything that made for improvement in dairy stock or in dairying methods found in Mr. Clement an ardent supporter. He is now gone, and we will all miss him. A fine type of the energetic, good-living Scotsman, he has left behind him a splendid reputation.

Dairying interests have a sore struggle with adversities in this country. Parliament is to be invited to legislate so that a plentiful supply of pure milk from clean cows may be put before the people. Sanitary byres and milk-houses are demanded. All are agreed that the cows should be healthy, and byres (or stables) well ventilated and clean, and the human agents healthy. The contemplated legislation is, in some respects, drastic, and what the British farmer grumbles at is the fact that, while he is placed under all kinds of restrictions, and his trade is handicapped, his rivals over the sea, who have unrestricted access to his ports are under no such restrictions. The British farmer wants a fair show. He is not unwilling to fight his competitors, but he wants to fight with both hands free for action. As a rule, the British dairy farmer is not a Protectionist. He is under the necessity of purchasing such quantities of imported feeding stuffs that no possible advantage would accrue to him from position of tariff due. The grain-grower, on the other hand, is very apt to be a Protectionist. He expects that a small duty on grain would help him considerably; that is to say, he expects that grain would rise in price. No doubt it would; and that would help the farmer. But it is more than doubtful whether the consumer would consent to this arrangement. He has many things to think about, but first of all he wants cheap food. Any proposal to increase the price here is fatal. The average British working man won't have it, and he has the voting power, and is ready to exercise it on the first opportunity.

SCOTLAND YET.



SHORTHORN BULL DOUBLE ABBOTSFORD, SOLD FOR EXPORT FROM ENGLAND TO ARGENTINE FOR 200 POUNDS, \$1,000.



URSULA RAGLAN.

A Splendid type of English North Country Shorthorns: winner of about 20 championships.

Shorthorn Grant to Manitoba.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper under the heading of "Shorthorn Money Withheld" which reflects very unjustly upon the Executive Committee of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and I feel it is due the Executive that you should print all the facts in connection with making this grant.

At the annual meetings of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, grants are made to the leading exhibition of each province as an inducement to bring out a large exhibit of the breed.

At the Annual meeting, in February 1907, the grant to Manitoba was divided between Winnipeg and Brandon. This year, owing to Winnipeg and Brandon selecting the same dates for holding their exhibitions, the Annual meeting did not make a grant but passed the following resolution: "That \$750.00 be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee to be divided between Winnipeg and Brandon, providing that they arrange their dates suitably." The Annual Meeting refused to make the grant if Winnipeg and Brandon persisted in holding their exhibitions on the same dates.

In the face of the resolution I think no fair-minded man should accuse the Executive Committee of seizing upon a flimsy excuse to cut off the grants to Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions.

The Executive Committee will be pleased to divide the grant if the dates are arranged so that they do not conflict.

W. G. PETTIT,

Secretary, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.

The intention of the Association is that \$750.00 should be expended annually to advance the interests of the Shorthorn breed in Manitoba. It is believed that this amount represents a fair proportion of the money that should fall to Manitoba, in consideration of what she contributes to the Association's funds, of the fact that Winnipeg and Brandon fairs are not confined to their home province in drawing their attendance, as are all the other larger exhibitions. Our previous contention was that the Association did not act in the interests of the breed in attaching a condition to the grant for Manitoba.

That is still our contention in spite of all the technical excuses advanced to the contrary. We are not speaking for the fairs, but for Shorthorn cattle. —[Editor]

New Regulations re Free Customs Entry of Pure-Bred Stock.

Press despatches from Ottawa announce that an order-in-council has been passed prescribing the following regulations in regard to free customs entry of pure-bred stock:

1. No animal imported for the improvement of stock shall be admitted free of duty unless the importer is domiciled in Canada, or is a British subject, and furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in a list of registers, designated, from time to time, by the Minister of Customs, showing that the animal is pure-bred, and has been admitted to full registry in a book of record established for that breed. An affidavit by the owner, agent or importer, that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree must be presented.

2. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals the entry for duty may be accepted subject to the refund of the duty, upon production of the requisite certificates and proofs in due form satisfactory to the collector within one year from the time of entry.

Charcoal for Hogs.

It is surprising the quantity of ashes which a bunch of hogs will consume, provided they are penned up where they can have no access to the soil, and are fed entirely on a grain ration. Pigs fed purely on grain do not make a normal growth. Their feed does not contain a sufficiency of the mineral ingredients to supply the bones with material for growth. Calcium, generally, is the element that is lacking and this the ashes supply in the lime which they contain.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, was the first to demonstrate by actual feeding test, the value of ashes and charcoal in hog feeding. His investigations show that where hard wood ashes are fed *ad libitum* to pigs there is a saving of 138 pounds of cornmeal per 100 pounds of pork produced, that the breaking strength of the thigh bones of ash-fed hogs was nearly twice as great as that of corn-fed, and that the average ash in the bones was 40 per cent. greater than where ashes were not fed.

There is still another advantage in feeding charcoal and ashes to pigs. The animals are less subject to attack by worms and disorders of the digestive system are less likely to occur. There is less chance of epidemics of one kind or another going through the herd, causing a loss of hogs or necessitating that more high priced feed must be fed per hog to produce a pound of gain.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

What Weeds Do?

Weeds injure the farmer chiefly in two ways. First, by offending his idea of the beautiful. This injury is an important factor in the value of the land, and, furthermore, it is one that is felt by the whole community. A farm with weeds is not only less valuable itself, but it makes every other farm in the community less valuable. Second, by the crop loss. This is the loss that receives the more common estimate. The farm's profits are lessened in a number of ways, the most important of which are the following:

(1) Weeds rob the soil of moisture. The amount of water that must be taken up by the roots of any plant and exhaled out into the air through the leaves is enormous. Experiments have shown that for most of the cultivated grasses from three to five hundred pounds of water must actually pass through the plants to produce a single pound of dry matter. In seasons of drouth, when there is scarcely enough moisture to supply the cultivated crops, it is easy to understand the injury done by the presence of a large number of additional weedy plants. This is doubtless the most important of the weed injuries, for it must not be forgotten that the moisture in the soil is the all important thing. Ask the average farmer why he cultivates his corn, and he will say, "To kill the weeds," when, as a matter of fact, it is, or should be, for the purpose of conserving the moisture in the soil. The weeds are killed purely as an incidental matter. A perfectly clean cornfield needs cultivation as badly as a weedy one.

(2) Weeds crowd the cultivated plants, depriving them of light and space in both soil and air. If corn or wheat are planted too thickly they cannot develop properly, because the plants do not get enough sunlight and the roots do not have sufficient feeding space. Similar results will be apparent if the extra plants are weeds.

(3) Weeds rob the soil of food elements required by other plants. While there is usually more than enough plant food for all plants in almost every soil, the amount in a readily available form is limited, and the greater the number of plants among which it is divided the slower and less vigorous will be the growth of all.

(4) Weeds harbor injurious insects and diseases. The overgrown fence rows and ditches furnish most ideal places for many of these troublesome enemies to live through the winter.

(5) Weeds sometimes injure by killing farm stock or by rendering their products unsaleable. Mountain laurel, wild parsnip and a few other plants found as weeds in certain localities sometimes kill stock outright. Wild onion, a very serious weed in some places often renders milk and its products unsaleable.

(6) Weeds render certain products of the farm unsaleable. Weeds in hay reduce its value, and the presence of weed seeds in commercial, farm and garden seed not only reduces its value, but opens the way for introduction of a weed pest into a new locality, from which it can perhaps never be eradicated.

Other injuries will suggest themselves, but these are perhaps the most important.—Vernon H. Davis, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, Ohio College.

The Flat Wagon Rack.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your May 13th issue a question is asked in regard to flat wagon racks. I might say that we have one here and in some respects it is not a success. We have been troubled with the nails drawing out, which was caused by the platform swelling and shrinking. For our platform we used shiplap and it hasn't enough body. One and a half inch stuff wouldn't warp so easily and would not be so easily affected with atmospheric changes. To put it on the cross-pieces instead of using common three inch wire nails, a piece of 1½ in. strap-iron laid just over the cross pieces, and one 3½ in. screw nail would hold better and there not being so many used as wire nails, your cross piece wouldn't split so badly. The wire nails tend to split the two inch stuff.

As a rack made this way will be a considerable weight, some means of lifting it off and putting it on the wagon will be needed, unless there is an abundance of help. A simple device such as the above will be found very satisfactory.

Have posts at A, 30 in. above ground and 3 ft. in ground. Posts at B, 5 ft. above ground and 3½ ft. in

ground. Distance between posts at A, 6 ft. and at B, 6 ft. Have poles C, 20 ft. long, and well spiked to posts at both ends.

To take rack off wagon drive up between poles C from A to B, and the rack will lift off wagon. To load it onto wagon, back it in by hand and shove wagon and rack back at the same time.

Alta.

C. E. CRAIG.

Fencing a Hog Pasture; Weed Seed in Government Oats

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The article entitled "Fencing the Hog Pasture" in May 6th issue attracted our attention, as we are interested in hogs to some small extent, and would like to be more so. The statement that a hog-tight fence can be put up "at no greater cost than three or four dollars per acre" came as somewhat of a staggerer, and is a long way from agreeing with our calculations for the same job. We would esteem it a favor if you would be good enough to publish some details. Others might be interested.

We bought, a week or so ago, 50 bushels "Abundance" oats from the government agent in Winnipeg at 85c. per bushel. The oats that came are to all appearance everything that can be desired—except for the weed seeds they contain. Black oats, wild and tame, wild buckwheat and another weed seed we cannot name, are to be found, not, of course, in large quantities, but one here and there. So far, we have only opened three or four bags, and those we have not thoroughly examined—so it is not a case of making a mountain out of a molehill. We simply make a bald statement as a contrast to the rigorous Weed Act issued by the same government who sold us the oats, and wonder if these are the same oats referred to in the "Free Press" of 13th inst., which the Sask. Department of Agriculture are offering at \$1.35 per bushel as "pedigreed" seed and "absolutely clean, strong seed of superior strain!"

Stonewall, Man.

GULLAND BROS.

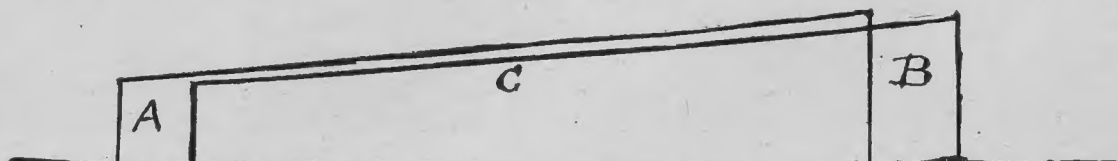
The figures given in the article referred to were furnished us by an extensive hog raiser who practises the pasturing system, we were inclined at first to doubt his statement that fencing could be put up at this price, but he had a twenty-acre pasture field fenced with what he termed a hog-tight fence (and certainly the hogs were all on one side when we saw them), which he claimed had been put up under four dollars per acre. If we remember rightly it was made of seven or eight barb wires, strung pretty close at the ground, with small poplar poles stapled on every two feet. He assured us that it would turn anything in the pig line over three months old. The figures, however, as is very evident, refer only to the cost of materials; in this case, we believe, of wire and staples only, the posts being cut on the farm and nothing being allowed for labor. There is a difference, too, in the acre cost of fencing different sized and shaped areas. The shortest length of fence required for one acre plot would be about 52 rods, while a square ten acre field would require only 160 rods, about three times as much though the area enclosed is ten times greater. You could not fence a one acre field for anything like four dollars.

You can figure for yourself the actual cost of fencing any size of a field. A fence company in this city, who make what they term a hog fence, sell it ready to nail on the posts for 42c. per rod. If you have a square ten acre field and set the posts 20 feet apart, the cost for posts and fencing will amount to just about ninety dollars, or nine dollars per acre. A one acre field, enclosed with the same kind of fence, would cost about twenty-eight dollars for posts and material. If you could get posts and poplar poles as cheaply as the man we have in mind got his, you ought to be able to enclose a ten acre field for about five dollars per acre, counting material purchased only. A smaller field would give greater acre cost.

There seems to be a good deal of complaint from farmers who purchased government seed this spring, that the grain they received was badly infected with weed seeds, and not by any means up to their anticipations.

* * *

A very good filter for surface water can be made of any suitable receptacle, such as a tank or water butt, on the bottom of which should be laid fairly large pebbles or broken stones to a depth of six inches, then, over this, a six-inch layer of coarse gravel; over this, nine inches of fine gravel, and finally a layer of clean, sharp sand to a depth of ten or twelve inches. A top layer of about three inches of fresh sand added from time to time will keep the filter in good working order throughout the season; but it should be thoroughly cleansed and fresh material provided at least once a year. The water for use should be run off from the bottom of the filter by means of a draw tap or syphon into another vessel kept for service purposes.



DEVICE FOR UNLOADING RACK.

Is it Fear?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"The demand is greater for economic than it is for agricultural experts." This quotation from your editorial page of May 27th deserves more than one hasty reading. If only Canadian farmers could get it into their slow thinkers! I'm one, you know, not an "expert" but the slow thinker kind, and yet I can see when you show me that you are hitting the nail on the head.

We have made some success of growing the stuff I do believe. Anyway when the big guns make speeches they call us the "bulwark of the nation," "the granary of the world," "the only solid foundation of commercial progress," and it is thus they tickle us till we walk on tiptoes in our pride, while we continue to "take what they give and give what they take."

I am wondering if ever there will be an expert economic bunch of farmers? I fear not if I may judge from the envious suspiciousness which at present seems to hold them apart. Let us take one little plan. Down in our corner we are trying to establish a wagon scale for the farmers' use at threshing and other times. We can do it for five dollars apiece, that is if there are enough of us. It won't take more than thirty. We feel that as we plowed and harrowed and packed and reaped and stooked and threshed and furnished the seed, it would only be fair if we might have the right to weigh our own grain on our own scale before we sold it. Looks reasonable, does it not? Yet we can't find thirty farmers to think so, and it isn't the five dollars that sticks them either.

Now you farmers look here! Who frets and worries over you all through seeding, and wind storms, and hail, and drought, and rust, and grub, and wet spells? And do you tell me that you are afraid to take a share in a private scale on which to weigh your wheat for fear you may hurt the feelings of the local grain buyer or the big milling company? How do you know they have any feelings? Where is the evidence? Does their weight always satisfy you? Is the grade what you believe it to be? Do they give you on the start within two cents of what it is worth on track? What do you owe them anyway, that you will not be a man and weigh your own wheat? You didn't steal it, nor the money you paid to buy the scale?

Oh say, talk about dough-heads! I suppose they make 'em out of wheat and we grow wheat. And yet I have heard somewhere about the "independence" of the farmer. Just heard about it you know.

But, Mr. Editor, I am living in hope that you will yet unearth a few economic experts, who will lift us out of the slave-bondage now so universal, and make us peers of the business realm, competent to know our worth to the nation, and brave enough to fight for our own.

S. W. Manitoba.

J. H. CARSON.

Hay Fork Returners.

Anything that will decrease the amount of human energy required to operate machinery or perform farm labor is welcome. The following designs illustrate how exertion may be saved the man who is operating a hay carrier outfit. The contrivances are for drawing the empty fork or slings back to the load without the operator being required to haul in a hundred feet or so of rope. Most men are so constituted as to not take kindly to the putting forth of any more effort than is actually necessary for attaining the object they have in view, and we do not know that farmers more than any other class enjoy labouring uselessly, or doing by their own strength that which horses or some other kind

or power will do for them. The contrivances illustrated are for lightening the burden of hay-making and saving exertion.

In Fig. 1, at the end of the carrier (b), opposite side of the mow in which you are putting in hay, fasten, say, one half inch of rope, which passes through pulley (f), to which a weight (g) is attached, which should be just heavy enough to pull back the carrier, harpoon and rope as soon as the load is tripped; then you have only to pull the harpoon down with the trip rope. The carrier comes back readily by the weight—no human energy wasted.

In case your mow is long, you will not have enough height from your barn floor to pulley (f) to bring the carrier far enough forward. In that case, you can resort to plan in Fig. 2, using a

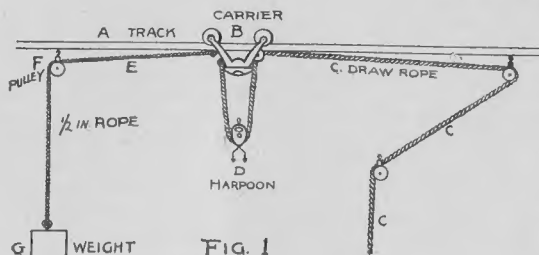


FIG. 1

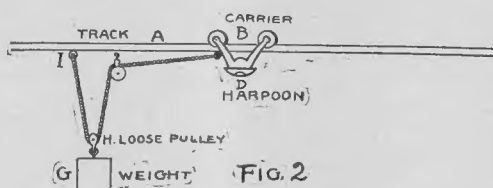


FIG. 2

AUTOMATIC CAR RETURNER.

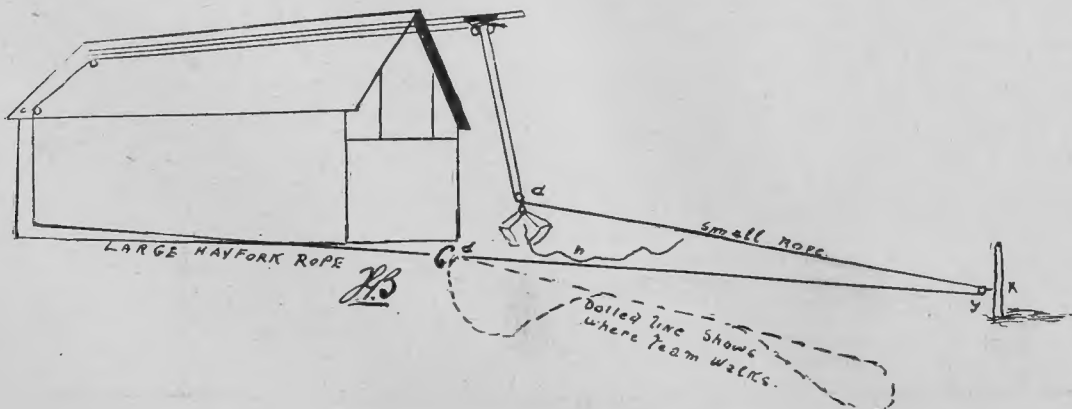
loose pulley (h), to which the weight (g) is attached, and the end of the rope fastened at (i). In this case you will require double the weight (g) to accomplish the same results.

In the second drawing, Fig. 3, an arrangement of ropes and pulleys is shown by which the horses haul back the empty fork or slings. The rope (a.b.c.d) is the regular hay fork rope to which the team is hitched at (d). The small rope (a.y.d), which passes around a pulley at (y), is tied to the large hay fork rope at (d). When the team travels towards (y) the hay fork is drawn from the load up into the mow, and when the team returns to (d) the fork is pulled back to the load by means of the light rope. The fork is unloaded with the trip rope (r). The extra cost of an equipment such as this is just about one dollar, certainly a trifle when compared with the labor it saves.

Alfalfa Frozen Out.

Mr. P. Hay, Dufferin Mun., Man., says, "I had a small plot of alfalfa which came through the winter of 1907 in fine shape and from which, after cutting as high as possible with the mower, I got about two loads to the acre, and could have cut the second time but did not. Mulched it with strawy manure last fall and had great expectations of seed this coming year but it was, I may say, completely killed out only a very odd stalk having any life; it seemed to be rotted just below the surface of the ground. The root further down was quite fresh. Can only account for it by the bare winter and thawing and freezing.

We would suggest that the few remaining plants be left to seed, and from these a more hardy strain may be secured. It may have been that the seed was grown pretty far south. Ed.)



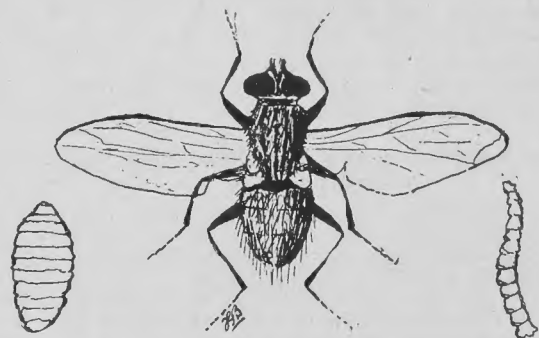
HORSES RETURNING FORK FIG. 3.

The House Fly.

No insect, of the thousands of species that have been described and classified by entomologists, has a wider distribution than the house fly, known scientifically as *Musca Domestica*. The family name of the house fly, *Muscidae*, is applied to a vast number of genera and species, this family being the largest of the *Diptera* or two-winged insects. Belonging to this family and closely related to the house flies are the "blue bottles," "green bottles," horn fly, stable fly, screw worm fly, and others, insects which on account of their disease introducing relations to man, make the *Muscidae* family more peculiarly interesting than any other. And the house fly is the best known member of this important family. It is found practically over the entire world, and there seems no region where it does not occur and is not more or less troublesome. It winters in the cellars of houses, in attics or outbuildings, hides beneath loose paper on the walls of living rooms, establishes itself in cracks about the stove-pipe holes in the ceiling, and in some manner manages to get through the winter season. The mortality among those going into winter quarters is high, the few specimens, which in the spring make their appearance on sunny days, are the sole survivors of the swarms of the preceding year. What they lack in number, however, they seem to make up in prolificacy. If the weather continues warm reproduction at once commences, but a cold day sends them back into hiding again.

The adults, which appear in the spring are mostly females, ready at once to lay their eggs on any convenient pile of horse manure, or on any kind of decaying vegetable or animal matter. The eggs hatch in a day or two, bringing forth a maggot that requires about ten days to reach maturity, when it changes to a pupa, and in a few days more a new brood of flies appears. This process goes on incessantly all summer. Brood after brood is matured right through the season until cool weather checks breeding in the fall. Then they hide away for the winter ready to resume business when warmth returns in the spring.

Strictly speaking, the house flies are not injurious. They are annoying enough and may become dangerous by transferring disease germs from place to place, but are not injurious in the same sense that other species are. They are particularly prone to disporting themselves on manure heaps, in exposed privies or anywhere else where filth or faecal matter is to be found. A house fly has no scruples about flying directly from a feast on the excreta of a typhoid patient, washing up in the cream jug or entangling himself in the family syrup or fruit supply. Similarly



HOUSE FLY, ADULT, GRUB, AND PUPARIUM.

it fly may be feeding upon the sputum of an unresponsive one minute and tickling the nose of a healthful sleeper the next, or gorging on some putrifying carcass and carrying the poisonous germs to an abraded surface, a cut or a bruise on man.

The house fly is particularly well adapted for carrying disease germs. Its body is slightly hairy and upon the legs alone, of a single specimen as many as 1,500,000 bacteria have been found. A good many people seem to have the idea that flies grow after they have reached the adult or winged stage. This is a mistake. After a fly has reached this stage it never grows more, and a small fly never makes a large fly any more than a large fly changes into a small one. They come from the pupa stage full developed and mature. The larvae is the growing stage in insect development.

About the only method that science has been able to suggest for the lessening of the house fly evil, is the clearing away of manure piles, garbage and filth in which the females lay their eggs, and in which the larva and pupa stages of the insects life are passed. The careful housekeeper will also see that flies are not allowed to romp and picnic on the family food supply.

A darkened pantry is never infested with house flies.

Curing Alfalfa Hay.

J. E. Wing, a well known American authority on alfalfa growing, answering an enquiry in an exchange re the curing of alfalfa hay in wet weather, offers the following advice:

Alfalfa hay is not harder to cure than red clover hay; it is more easily cured. First as to time of cutting. Be governed absolutely in this by the starting of new growth buds at the base of the stems, as though the alfalfa was ready to make a new growth. Do not under any conditions cut the alfalfa before these buds start. If you do not your next crop will be greatly injured. Nor can you long delay cut-

ting after the buds have started. It is essential that the alfalfa be cut then, and promptly, else the stems get woody and the leaves drop off and the hay is poorer; also the second crop is lessened.

Rake the alfalfa as soon as it is at the stage of dryness when the leaves would fall if it was any dryer. It will be rather tough at that stage, and cannot be immediately put into the mow as a usual thing. Stock the hay by hand in small cocks rather high. Let it set a while to cure. Open the cocks and dry a little after 24 hours, if the weather is favorable, then haul to the barn. The test of sufficient dryness is to take a wisp of the hay and twist it hard, observing whether any moisture exudes from it, or not. If none is seen it is dry enough.

To save labor the hay may be bunched with a rake after being raked into small windrows, these bunches being then carefully rebuilt into cocks. Be careful that the cocks are not large on the bottom else that part will not dry at all and may mold in the mow. In opening out alfalfa cocks do not tear them all into bits but lay out carefully in several flakes. These may be turned rapidly if it is necessary.

When hay is cocked in this tough condition a hard rain will hardly penetrate the mass. Nor will hay not thoroughly dried be much injured by rain. We do not find it difficult to make 300 tons of alfalfa hay on Woodland Farm, and we expect to have hay out in every rain that falls after the first of June.

* * *

Quite a large increase is reported in the acreage planted to corn this year in the American corn growing states. The increase has resulted mainly from the high prices of this year all through the selling season of 1907. Excessive rains over the great part of the corn belt, have done some damage in drowning or washing out the planted seed, but on the whole, crop conditions for this date are fairly average and prospects in most districts are good.

DAIRY

Churning Thin Cream.

Cream temperature was 54. Churn in cement cellar was heated and scalded with water before cream was put in churn. Churned an hour and temperature was then 54. No sign of butter. Added one quart hot water. In thirty-five minutes after, butter came in balls, and the amount of butter was only a little over four pounds, from same amount of cream that made eight pounds in the churning before. We use a cream separator and a barrel churn. What was wrong?

J. H. C.

I think your trouble is due to the cream being too thin and if you held it long at 54 perhaps it was not ripe enough. It may be that you are separating at the same temperature and under the same conditions as in winter, but owing to the milk being poorer in butter fat, as it usually is at this season of the year, you are getting a much thinner cream.

I would suggest, therefore, that you alter the cream screw of the separator so that you will get a cream testing from 30% to 35% fat. Cool the cream to 60°F., to 70°F., and hold it at this temperature until it appears thick and glossy and has a sharp acid taste. Cool again to 50° or 52° F. and hold at this temperature for at least four hours before churning.

If you follow these suggestions you will have no difficulty in churning at the above temperature in from thirty to thirty-five minutes, besides you will get a more exhaustive churning and butter of a better quality than by the method you have been following.

I do not approve of adding hot water to the cream. By so doing you make the cream too thin, and cause the butter to gather in lumps. If you wish to warm the cream, take it out of the churn and set the vessel containing it into luke warm water, stirring the cream all the time during the heating process.

W. J. CARSON.
Manitoba Agricultural College.

Ontario Inspection Act.

One of the important pieces of legislation passed at the last session of the Ontario legislature was the new milk, cheese and butter act. It is a consolidation of the old act with several important amendments. It strengthens considerably the legislation against the watering and skimming of milk supplied to cheese factories and creameries and makes provision for its application to milk supplied to cities, towns and villages.

Formerly inspectors had not the power to go on a milk producer's farm and take samples of milk as it came from the cow, in order to compare it with the suspected sample. The owner of a factory or the president of a company could do so or delegate some one to do it for him. The inspectors or inspectors had the right to go on a man's farm in looking after sanitary conditions. The new act gives them power in regard to milk as well.

In regard to city milk supply, the new act specifies that the government has the power to appoint an inspector on request of a city, town or village council, who shall have full power to go on the milk producer's farm, to hail a wagon or other conveyance hauling milk to the city or to go on the premises of the city dealer and take samples of milk for inspection purposes. The salary and expenses of such inspectors will be paid by the municipality requesting their appointment. This should aid materially in procuring a better milk supply in cities and towns.

Formerly a patron of a cheese factory or creamery charged with watering or skimming milk could shift the blame upon some member of his family or upon some employee and be declared not guilty. Under the new act this cannot be done. If tampered with by a member of the family or employee, the owner is responsible. Moreover, on him is the onus of proving that the offence was committed by some one outside his family or employees. This will strengthen the act against adulteration considerably and make it much easier to bring guilty parties to justice.

* * *

Chicago police have adopted a new method of keeping track of and tracing the ownership of stray cows. A print of each cow's foot will be taken, measurements made of the ears, and other peculiarities noted.

Primarily the plan is urged for adoption in the interest of pure milk of course, but the health departments wants assurance of having a scheme by which they can positively identify every city bovine. They want no substitution. In this manner a record can be kept of all cows that are free from disease and those who have tuberculosis, lumpy jaw or other bovine ailments. If a cow passes a test successfully she can chew her cud in peace until the next visit of the Bertillon measurer.

POULTRY

Undersized Poultry.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If a farmer were to look up the standard weight of the breed of fowls he is handling and weigh all his birds and take the average weight, he would be an exception to the rule if his fowls averaged within two or three pounds of the weight required by the standard. Most farmers complain of the lack of size in their poultry and are trying to remedy it by various means. They usually try to increase the size by purchasing large male birds. This, of course, helps the matter somewhat, but it cannot produce the desired result as the hen has more influence over the size of the chick than the sire, while the sire's greatest influence is in color. Standard weight fowls can be produced only by standard weight birds on both sides, male and female.

When a person breeds fowls as most farmers do, without knowing which hens lay the eggs that are set, using eggs from pullets hatched all the way from April to August, he must expect undersized poultry. The only way that the size can be kept up to standard is to select a vigorous, well-built male of standard size and mate him with from eight to twelve strong, well-developed females of standard size. Late-hatched undersized males or females should not be used. This method of breeding would be much more satisfactory and in the end less expensive.

Suppose one man has one hundred hens and buys pure-bred cockerels enough to breed them all, and sets eggs from any female that happens to lay a nice-looking good-sized egg, though she may be the smallest bird in the flock, and his neighbour buys one good pure-bred male bird, lumber enough to make a small colony house six by eight feet, and chicken wire enough to make a pen twenty-five feet square, and puts his one good male in the pen with his twelve best hens and keeps them there till they get used to roosting in the colony house, and then lets them out after laying time each day at from two to four o'clock in the evening, the man who buys the one good male, lumber, and chicken wire spends little, if any, more than the man who buys several pure-bred males in the first year, and after that he has decidedly the best of it as he has only one male to buy each year, while his neighbour must buy several. The man with the pen will be much ahead in the weight of poultry to sell in the fall. Hens confined part of the day and, allowed to run a few hours each day, and properly fed, will lay more fertile eggs than those put out on the range to hustle for themselves.

Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

"Care of the Brooder Chick"

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE:"

About this time of the year there are, doubtless, many hundred incubator chicks safely out of their shells, and now comes the complex part of successful chicken raising. It is safe to say, that fully 50 per cent. of the average incubator hatched flock, "turn up their little toes," during their first month of existence in a hard artificial world. However, I am glad to say, given a decent season, not like 1907 (when chicks nearly froze in May) I have raised fully 80 to 90 per cent. of the chickens artificially hatched, as a ruler. After gaining some experience, therefore perhaps, may be able to give beginners some timely hints on the subject.

If brooder chicks are not properly incubated and from strong vigorous stock, free from inbreeding there will be no end of mortality from "white" diarrhoea.

Lecithonhoca (yolk flow) is the proper name for this trouble, which is almost impossible to treat successfully. Careful feeding (dry system) and brooding will help to save a portion of the flock. White diarrhoea is not a germ disease as imagined a few years ago; it makes an appearance, often, before the chicks are out of the machine, and the little wretches will drop off daily, until, about twenty-one days old when they seem fairly safe. In my own experience I feed everything dry, give little water until the chicks are nearly a week old, then, I color the drinking water pink with "Venetian red" (a good tonic) and give plenty of green food. After the hatch is two days old I feed charcoal, in everything nearly, and fine grit of course, a little curd sometimes, but, no meat.

Improper brooding, will certainly aggravate this chicken scourge, therefore a good even temperature should be kept in the brooder, especially on cold windy days in early spring; never let the chicks get a chill as they are too delicate to stand it—in fact, a brood with this disorder, in a marked degree, is "a trouble" and "heart break" to the enthusiastic chicken dabbler, whereas looking after a really healthy brood of chickens is quite a delight. Given plenty of fine chaff to scratch in within the house or a grass run out of doors they simply flourish, growing like weeds, without any effort on the part of the caretaker other than good crushed grain, chicken feed, etc. and delight in warm milk sometimes, beef scrap, or cooked liver, which, I dare not give the ailing chicks. Barring accidents the loss in the flock, like this, will not be more than 5 per cent., and after fourteen or twenty days, there should be no deaths in the family at all, with decent cleanliness and freedom from lice.

The wise person sprays the brooder every week or so, with some good lice killer—"Cyphers' Lice Paint" is good and there are a number of preparations on the market for this purpose. But, if the poultry keeper lives away out in the country, where these patent things are hard to obtain then whitewash containing salt and some Carbolic acid used inside the brooder a couple of times during the season will answer every purpose, only see the brooder or coop is quite dry again before the birds are put back into it.

Common flowers of sulphur is fine for little chicks. I use it, a great deal scattering it freely amongst them when under their hover at night finding it much easier to use than any greasy preparation. And it *must* be effective, as I have never lost one chick from lice or mites.

I have proved without doubt, that it is quite unnecessary to have either chickens, hens, or fowl houses infected with lice or mites, yet how very common both these pests are in the average farm yard. Only last season a man came to me in great concern, not only chicks, but full grown fowls were dying from this cause and the egg yield was almost nil. I could not help telling him it was the result of his own carelessness. He started in to fight them, but, I question, if he had the patience to ferret them out entirely. An ounce of prevention is worth pounds of remedies here.

If a large flock of chickens is being raised colony houses are almost a necessity, but, if 150 to 200 chickens are all the farmer has during the season a couple of brooders, in a good yard enclosed with mesh wire will do nicely, as rough coops can be knocked up from packing cases to house the growing birds. Never crowd them however, twenty-five birds in one coop is ample.

If the busy little fellows clean up the grass too closely, grow a patch of rape for them elsewhere. They are very fond of it and the patch can be cut over several times during the season.

When large and lusty, at two or three months, the birds flourish when given their liberty. But, where wolves and skunks abound, as is often the case in this country, they are safer fenced in a roomy yard. Early hatched cockerels, unless fine specimens from prize winning stock, should be fattened by themselves and sold whilst prices are high, giving the pullets and later chickens a better chance to grow. Yarded chickens need beef scrap, cooked livers, or beef heads to take the place of the toothsome worms, and bugs they are deprived of. Skim milk and curds are an excellent substitute, however, never forgetting grit, gravel, and charcoal, and a spaded corner for them to dust in and bask in the sun.

Littlecote, St. Charles.

H. E. VIALOUX.

HORTICULTURE

The Fruit Crop at the Coast.

Editor Farmer's Advocate:

The prospects for fruit on Vancouver Island are better than they have been for a number of years, and there has always been a pretty good crop. This year, however, the bloom was better than ever has been seen here before. There has also been a very large increase in the acreage under crop so that the whole country around the Victoria district has been one mass of bloom.

Strawberries are just beginning to come in and by the time this letter reaches the prairies the marketing will be just at its height. The crop is bound to be a bumper one, bigger than has been known for the past three years. Last season the growers sold something like three hundred dollars' worth of berries from each acre, but they will at the very least double these figures this season. Twenty thousand crates, each containing twenty-four pound boxes each, have been sent out already to the growers in the immediate neighborhood of Victoria by the local Fruitgrower's Association, and it is estimated by the secretary that at least ten thousand more will be required.

It is not reasonable to expect that all the fruit raised around Victoria can be marketed in the city. Large quantities of the best of it will be sent to the prairies. In order to see that a proper distribution is made the local growers have affiliated with the British Columbia Fruit and Produce Exchange, with head office at Ashcroft, who have men travelling through the prairie towns taking orders for the fruit. These orders are distributed to the different parts of the country where the fruit is raised.

In Victoria the sale of the merchantable fruit is much restricted by the fact that so many of the residents have patches of berries in their gardens, as well as apple, pear and plum trees, and raspberry bushes. If the berries are picked when in proper condition, however, there is not the slightest difficulty about the market. The prairies and the north country can take five times as many berries as can be raised here for a long time to come.

Before the local fruit growers were able to affiliate with the central exchange it was necessary for them to reorganize their association here. That has been done recently. A warehouse has been secured and a permanent paid secretary has been secured in the person of James Drummond who seems to understand his business thoroughly. Packing houses will also be erected at several central points throughout the district including one at Salt Spring Island. These arrangements have been found necessary owing to the immense strides the industry has made during the past year or two. Last year there was an unusually large pear crop in the district. There were no facilities for proper distribution, and the result was that the local market was glutted. The prices went away down to as low as fifty cents a box and the lesson was learned.

In a copy of the "Advocate" just received there is an inquiry as to the relative merits of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Your correspondent does not seem to be aware of the fact that British Columbia and Vancouver Island are one and the same place. Probably that is meant to distinguish the mainland and the island part of the province.

Vancouver Island has every facility for fruit growing and for mixed farming. All kinds of fruit such as apples, pears, cherries, plums and prunes, as well as berries and small fruits grow to perfection. There is a good market for all these. The climate is the best in the world. On the other hand the fact that the land has to be cleared of heavy timber before being brought under cultivation makes the land dearer than it is in an open country where there are no trees.

It is possible to start with a small amount of capital but the settler must have some cash in order to plant the first lot of strawberries from which the first return will be received. The larger fruits will be planted among the berries so that the trees are growing while crops are being taken from the land.

Henry F. Pullen

Water the First Essential In Tree Growing

Trees will grow in almost any soil or situation. They are to be found, at least some species of them, growing in the sun-baked arid soil that seems too utterly destitute of moisture to support any kind of vegetation. At the other end of the extreme for moisture we find a species that have adapted themselves for growth in soils that are continually flooded or water-logged, in the muskegs of the north for example, tamarac and spruce may be found, and while they do not grow in these situations to the same size they attain in other more favored places, they are able to grow and flourish in some manner. Similarly species of trees and shrubs may be found adapted for growth in alkali soils, in sea marshes, heavy clays, drifting sands and everywhere else where the soil contains sufficient of the elements of growth to support plant life.

But whatever the situation, as regards climatic conditions, on the character of the soil, water is the most important element in tree growth. Lack of water, more than anything else, has been the cause of failure on the prairies. Even in districts where the summer rainfall is sufficient to supply the trees with all the moisture they required for growth, the soil for want of cultivation, has not been able to retain it, the dry winds and weeds suck out the water that should go to support the trees, and the plantation is only a partial success if it manages to survive the first year or two at all. Whatever trees are planted, whether in rows or clumps, the soil, for some distance about their roots should be kept free from weeds, a weed in these circumstances is any form of plant growth other than the trees themselves, that is growing in the soil. Surface cultivation for the first year or two is necessary in most cases. Of course nearly everybody can point to cases where trees have been planted, and have grown up strong and vigorous, practically without care or attention, other than digging a hole in the sod and setting the roots in. But cases like these are more exceptional than general. The average man who plants in this way will find little more than the dried out stems of the stock he planted, at the end of the first month or two.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN

Ontario election results give the Whitney government a majority of 68 in the new house. In Quebec the Gouin government will have about 30 of a plurality in the assembly.

The J. Y. Griffin abattoir at Winnipeg was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$50,000. This is the second abattoir fire in Winnipeg inside of a week.

The Presbyterian General Assembly was in session

all last week in Winnipeg. The principal business done was the ratification of the report favoring church union with the Methodists and the Congregationalists, and the passing of a resolution favoring the continuance of Queen's University under Presbyterian auspices.

The Senate is considering the bill to amend the grain act. The bill provides that elevator companies shall furnish better storage facilities, that a sample market shall be established in Winnipeg, and that elevator companies shall not be permitted to borrow money on grain stored with them and not the company's own property.

There is a bill before the Dominion House to extend the boundaries of Manitoba so as to make that province nearly equal in area to Alberta and Saskatchewan. As drafted the measure provides for the extension of the boundary to Fort Churchill, giving Manitoba a port on Hudson's Bay. It is expected that the bill providing for the Hudson's Bay Railway will be brought down at once.

The Comrades of Equity held a convention in Regina last week for the purpose of organizing a political party and enunciating a platform. The name of the party organization will be the People's Political Party of Canada, and will embrace both the labor and farming industries. The platform adopted advocates government ownership of public utilities; abolition of contract work on all public works; provincial control of the public domain; that all money be issued by the Dominion instead of the banks; taxation of land values; restriction of Asiatic immigration; compulsory education up to the age of 14 years; direct legislation through the initiative and referendum; prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor; abolition of property qualification for all public officers.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association last week in Ottawa, Dr. J. C. O. Hastings, of Toronto, made the sensational statement that fifteen thousand children die each year in Canada as a direct result of poisoned milk. The more rigid inspection of cows and dairies was strongly urged. Considerable discussion centered around this subject. Another physician came out strongly in condemnation of the kissing habit. Altogether too much kissing, he averred, went on among human beings, not only, among the children, but among grown-ups as well, many of whom are as badly addicted to the habit as the youngsters. It was urged that all kissing except the kiss of sentiment should be discouraged by the medical profession.

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, the well known missionary-physician of Labrador, had a thrilling experience on a floating ice pack a week or so ago as he was going to attend some patients. The ice over which he was travelling with a dog train started to drift out to sea, and before he could stop the dogs had drawn off the edge of the ice pack into the water. The dogs first attempted to climb onto Dr. Grenfell's back, but he fought them off and succeeded in getting onto the ice pack again. The dogs also were able to get onto the ice. By night the storm had increased in violence, and the doctor, to better protect himself from the cold, killed three to afford himself warmth and to supply the others with food. The whole pack fell on him savagely, and with only a jack-knife to defend himself he succeeded in beating the brutes off, though bitten terribly about the hands and legs. Next day



DIRECTORS OF BIRD'S HILL FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

he took the legs of the dogs killed, bound them together and made a flag pole, to the top of which he tied his shirt. The flag was seen and rescue made from the shore.

UNITED STATES

Floods have done a tremendous amount of damage this year in the vicinity of Butte, Montana. Trains have been held up in all directions, tracks washed away and an immense amount of property destroyed.

A meat famine seems imminent in the United States. It is reported that American meat already delivered in England will be brought back to supply the home demand. Beef prices in Chicago have never been so high in years.

In New York a census is being taken of the blue bloods. For some time polite society in Gotham has been puzzled to know exactly what families or individuals were qualified to constitute the upper four hundred. Considerable trouble has been taken in preparing the lists, and it is expected that the new roster will contain only the names of the truly elect. The qualification demanded is a pedigree tracing descent back to 1700, and the forbears of the applicant for entrance to the roll must have been resident in New York at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The Republican National Convention is meeting in Chicago this week. The supporters of Wm. H. Taft for the presidential nomination claim that a majority of the delegates will be found in his camp when the first vote is taken. Unless some unlooked for contingency arises Judge Taft's nomination seems assured. Hughes, the only other candidate who seemed a serious opponent, has announced himself definitely out of the running. For vice-president there is no name outstandingly prominent. The Democratic Convention meets in Denver next week.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

King Edward of England and Czar Nicholas met last week at Revel.

Another plot has been discovered against the lives of the Portugese Royal family. They were to be blown up with bombs at a religious feast.

Arrangements have been made between the postal departments of Great Britain and United States, providing for a letter rate between the two countries of two cents an ounce.

Raising of Mules.

Formerly the mule was restricted to use in the mines and in conducting southern agricultural operations, but more recently the mule has won a place in the teaming industry of northern cities and work on northern farms. Every leading wholesale horse market is now featured with a mule department, as the demand constantly broadens in all parts of the country for commercial use.

The mule is a hybrid animal produced by the cross of a jack and a mare, and the industry is gradually extending into the middle western states. The mule in conformation possesses more the external character-

istics of the ass than the horse, and in mental qualities the mule is more fearless and courageous than the horse.

The qualities of the mule in patience and endurance transcend those of the horse, while he is less subject to diseases. The mule is not a dainty feeder and appears to be endowed with an instinct to eschew gluttony. If a mule should gain access to the grain storage he would not eat until he was foundered, as will the horse. If a horse runs away it is liable to injury while the mule never becomes so unbalanced but what he avoids dangerous objects. As an economic work animal the mule excels the horse, as he can perform more work on less feed than the horse.

The mule is becoming more popular with the city teaming industry and is now frequently seen hauling heavy loads of coal and general merchandise. Owing to their decreased liability to accidents their use is more economical than horses. On the macadam and paved streets of cities the feet of heavy draft horses soon become tender, often disabling them from service, while the finer and tougher texture of the mule's foot renders him immune to the strain of paved streets. It is the wearing attribute of the mule's foot that is introducing the animal into favor with the great teaming industry of cities and laying the founda-

The vicious attributes of mules have been exaggerated. They are preferred for field work on southern plantations because they are more docile and tractable than horses. They are easily broken to harness and work cheerfully and patiently at tasks that would provoke rebellion in horses. They are maintained in good condition on less feed than a horse and excel their rival in longevity and years of possible service. There is no danger of overproduction, as the mule supply is below the demand, while the prices they command surpass those of commercial horses.—From DROVERS' JOURNAL.

Bird's Hill Plowing Match.

No plowmans competition in Western Canada is more deservedly popular than the Bird's Hill annual event, which was held last week on the farm of W. J. Black, Springfield. For years the events of this match have been contested by the best plowmen of the province, and to be champion when time was called at the Bird's Hill contest, was no mean honor. But this year, all records were broken as regards the number of contestants present, and the crowd out to see the match. Twenty-one plowmen competed for the honors and about three hundred and fifty spectators were on hand to see the provincial championship decided. Three Portage gentlemen, Messrs. Robert McCowan, James Brydon and A. L. Hamilton, acted as judges to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The event of the day of course was the struggle for the provincial championship, for which the MacMillan cup, donated by the Lieutenant-Governor was the prize. For this trophy there were eight contestants, six local men and one each from the Carrol and Macdonald, agricultural societies. The contest for the honor lay between these two, Wm. Turner of Carrol and W. Rodgers of Macdonald, though three local men, Messrs Franks, Henderson and Sperring, all scored within three

points of the winner. The decision was given in favor of Mr. Turner on the score for covering weeks. In all other points he and Mr. Rodgers scored equal.

In the men's class there were five entries. H. Bushel, of Bird's Hill won this event with a score of 79½. In the class for boys under 20 years, four teams competed. F. Henderson, Bird's Hill scored first with a total of 77½ points. In the class for boys under 16 years, John Black won first place with a score of 73. A good deal of interest centered in the contest for first place in the class for sulky or gang plows. Last year only one competitor, Mr. A. Studham, turned up for this event, winning of course, hands down without a contest at all. The father of the '07 winner, exasperated at the lack of interest taken in the event, went on record with the threat that if nobody else came out to go up against his son this year, he would take the field himself and give the youngster a run for the honor. He made the threat good alright and turned out this year with a three horse outfit and a brand new gang. The event was about as closely contested as anything in the field, and the judges finally decided in favor of the son, allowing him a better score for covering. The work in the boys' classes was excellent. Between the winners in the older boys' class and the winners of the men's class there was little to choose. The excellence of the work in these classes was the subject of much favorable comment.

The following were the placings in the various classes with the individual scores:

Class 1. Boys 16 years and under:	
1. John Black.....	73
2. P. Hoddinott.....	69
3. R. Waugh.....	51
Class 2. Boys 20 and under:	
1. F. Henderson.....	77½
2. A. Hamelin.....	70½
3. F. Henderson.....	69
4. R. Line.....	60
Class 3. Men 21 and over:	
1. H. Bushel.....	79½
2. N. Knipe.....	78
3. F. Kirkland.....	74½
4. H. Love.....	72½
5. W. Davis.....	71
Class 4. Gang and Sulky Plows:	
1. A. Studham.....	74
2. G. Studham.....	71
Class 5. Championship:	
1. W. Turner, Carrol.....	85
2. W. Rodgers, Macdonald.....	84
3. . . Sperring, Bird's Hill.....	82½
4. J. E. Franks, Louise Bridge.....	82
5. J. A. Henderson.....	81½
6. E. Garvan, Bird's Hill.....	76½
7. J. Hoddinott, Bird's Hill.....	74

In addition to the plowing, a good program of sports for the boys and girls was carried out, the deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Golden, and Professor Hand of the Agricultural college looking after this portion of the day's proceedings



THE STUDHAMS, FATHER AND SON, PLOWING IN THE GANG CLASS



J. A. HENDERSON AND HIS TEAM.



W. RODGERS MACDONALD, SECOND IN CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.



PERCY HODDNOTT, IN BOYS' CLASS.

Crop Conditions in United States

The crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture for June indicates an increase in the spring wheat area of the country by 3.7 per cent., the total area being 17,710,000 acres, or 631,000 acres more than sown last year. The condition of the spring wheat crop on June 1st was 95 per cent of a normal, as compared with 88.7 per cent on June 1st, 1907, and 93.2 per cent. the June average for the past ten years.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 86 per cent of a normal, as compared with 77.4 on June 1, 1907, and 81 on June 1 of the last ten years. The estimated yield of winter wheat is 446,265,000 bushels as compared to the estimated yield of 386,529,000 bushels last year on June 1, and a final official yield last year of 409,442,000 bushels.

North and South Dakota lead the spring wheat states as to the condition of the crop, the percentage in these two states being 97 of normal. Given favorable weather the spring wheat crop of the country will run a good many million bushels higher than the crop of 1907. In fact, the outlook at the present time is better than in any year in the last decade.

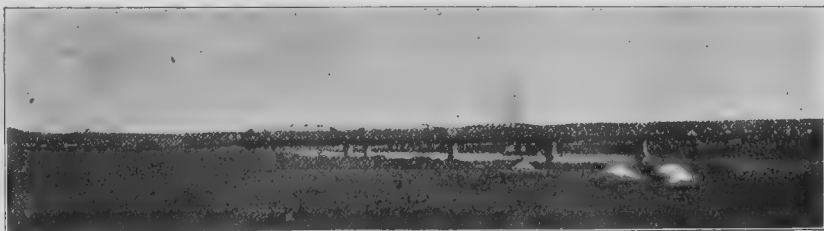
Oats promise to exceed all records for large yields this year. The big states, with the exception of Illinois, which is short 4 per cent in acreage as compared with last year, all have a larger area. Minnesota and North Dakota have increased 6 per cent, South Dakota 3 per cent, and Iowa 1 per cent. Conditions are all far above last year, with the exception of Illinois, which is the second largest oats state, the gains in the latter being only three points over last year and one point above the ten year average, while Iowa is up twelve points, equal to 66,000,000 bushels more than last year, and even Illinois has a promise of 40,000,000 bushels more than harvested a year ago. Minnesota is making a big showing, with a promise of 36,000,000 bushels more than last year, and Wisconsin has 31,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago.

In the big barley states, where 30 per cent of the acreage is located, Minnesota and California, the acreage increased 4 per cent. over last year. North Dakota, which is coming to the front as a barley raiser, increased 10 per cent, and South Dakota increased 6 per cent. The total acreage of the country increased 3.9 per cent. The condition of 89.7 is

Opening the New Bridge.

It is raining in Medicine Hat for the first time in months. Only a gentle drizzle but yet it was rain. The day is the fourteenth of May, a day long to be remembered. The city is *en fete*. The new steel bridge that spans the South Saskatchewan is at last to be formally opened. The premier of the province is to perform the ceremony. With his colleagues he has entered the city at six a.m. The ministers are attired in their robes of office, frock coats and top shiny hats. His worship, the mayor welcomes them in solemn state. They are escorted to a hotel. At ten an automobile party forms before the civic hall. The honored guests are taken over to see Medicine Hat's famous apple trees, now in the splendor of their annual bloom. The rain in nowise mars the grandeur of the scene.

At two o'clock the impressive ceremony at the bridge occurs. All law abiding citizens have observed the chief magistrate's ukase, and business for the time being is suspended. Every one who owns an oil skin or an umbrella has assembled at the spot where the opening ceremonies are to be held. A silken ribbon bars entrance at the Eastern end, notice to all and sundry that the structure is not yet officially known to be open. The premier and his cabinet arrives. The mayor speaks some introductory words. The first minister slits the silken ribbon. The brass band is massed in the rear; strikes up the National Anthem. Heads are bared. The bridge at last is well and truly open. The minister speak briefly. The structure is named after the first minister of agriculture Alberta has ever had. That gentleman with bared head and solemn mien graciously permits his fellow townsmen thus to honor their city and their bridge. The crowd applauds the unselfish spirit that animates the minister. The head of the department of public works announces the important fact that the bridge, barring unlooked for catastrophe will last one hundred years. The crowd renews its applause. The minister recklessly express confidence that it will stand even longer. Vociferous cheers greet this optimistic announcement. At last the ministers and privileged ticket holders retire for a final cruise on the now antiquated old ferry. The function is over.



BRIDGE OVER THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN AT MEDICINE HAT.

almost five points better than last year, and is twos tenths above the ten-year average.

The Winnipeg Horse Show

The Fourth Annual Horse Show at Winnipeg met with cold, wet weather and as a consequence the attendance was somewhat interfered with. The show of horses, however, was a revelation to everyone. The very acme of perfection in all classes was represented. Heavy harness horses that have carried off premier honors in New York and Toronto are now owned in Winnipeg; what is considered one of the very best Kentucky saddle horses seen at any of the American shows headed her class; roadsters, which for style and speed are capable of taking a place in any show ring were on exhibition; heavy drafters such as Winnipeg people had never seen before came before the judges and the pony classes were full to overflowing. In the three years since the horse show was first inaugurated, nothing in the city of Winnipeg or the West has shown so much improvement as our horse flesh. The show is serving a distinct function.

A horse show is not a race meet in any sense; it is a combination of attractive horses of every type and displayed in a small ring round which is a promenade and seating arrangements. The bringing out of horses of all types in their best fettle offers to men and women an occasion for elaborate dress and pleasant intercourse. The effect upon trade is remarkable. One harness merchant sold in the neighborhood of \$4,000 worth of goods for last year's show and milliners, dry goods merchants, tailors, etc., reap a golden harvest. Incidentally the horse is popularized and the automobile agents for a time are in idleness.

To give the winnings in the seventy odd classes would require too much space. Suffice it to say the keenest interest was taken in heavy harness horses suitable only for going short distances with extreme style and action. The chief competitors in these sections were Mr. D. C. Cameron, Hugh Sutherland, A. D. McRae, C. C. Chipman, A. A. Gilroy, A. J. Andrews, Hon. Colin Campbell, J. A. S. MacMillan, of Brandon, and others. On the whole it was Mr. Cameron's year for harness horse winners.

MARKETS

The grain market since the opening of the month has been gradually weakening. A number of factors have been concerned in bringing this condition about. Crop conditions the world over have held almost deal. From no quarter, save a few districts in the American winter wheat states and some vague rumors from the Danube, has there come anything but the most favorable reports. The U. S. department of agriculture's report for the month was the most favorable given by the department for years. It shows wheat, oats and barley in a better condition than these crops have been in any June for the past ten years. The area sown to spring wheat is estimated to be 3.7 per cent. more than the area sown last year, indicating a total area of about 17,710,000 acres, or 631,000 acres more than sown last year. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 95.0 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 88.7 on June 1, 1907, 93.4 June 1, 1906, and 93.2, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 86.0 per cent. of a normal as compared with 89.0 on May 1, 1908, 77.4 on June 1, 1907, 82.7 June 1, 1906, and 81.0, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

The area sown to oats is estimated to be 0.6 per cent. less than the area sown last year, indicating a total area of about 31,644,000 acres, or 193,000 acres less than last year. The condition of the oat crop on June 1 was 92.9 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 81.6 on June 1, 1907, 85.9 on June 1, 1906, and 88.9, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

The area sown to barley is estimated to be 3.9 per cent. more than the area sown last year, indicating a total area of about 6,697,000 acres, or 249,000 more than last year. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 89.7 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 84.9 on June 1, 1907, 93.5 on June 1, 1906, and 89.5, the June 1 average of the past ten years.

Wheat prices have been dropping slowly, the cereal is clinging to the high levels because of the

smallness of the world's visible supply which is the lowest for a good many years. Thus while all influences are bearish except this one, values continue to maintain themselves surprisingly well. The bulls are banking on the small supply on hand and the chance of unfavorable weather, insects or fungus damaging the growing crop. Wheat all over America is easily a month ahead of what it was at this time last year. Prices as we go to press are as follows.

1 hard.....	103½
1 northern.....	104½
2 northern.....	101½
3 northern.....	98½
No. 4.....	92½
No. 5.....	82½
No. 6.....	72
Feed 1.....	57
Feed 2.....	54½
No. 2 white oats.....	42½
No. 3 white.....	42
No. 1 N. W. flax.....	121
No. 1 M.....	120

OPTION QUOTATION.

	July	Oct
Wheat.....	105½	86½
Oats—		
No. 2 white.....	43½	34
No. 3.....	43½	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

	Net per ton—	
Bran.....	\$19.00	
Shorts.....	21.00	
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats.....	26.00	
Barley.....	25.00	
Oats.....	28.00	
Oatmeal mill feed.....	19.00	
Wheat chop.....	22.00	
Hay per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg)		
prairie hay.....	8.00@	\$10.00
Timothy.....	14.00@	16.00
Loads.....	10.00@	12.00
Baled straw, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg).....	5.00	6.00

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks	20	@	22
Boxes, 28 to 14 lbs.....	20	@	21
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints.....	15	@	17
Dairy in tubs.....	14	@	15
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg....	12½		
Eastern cheese.....	13½		
EGGS—			
Manitoba fresh gathered f. o. b. Winnipeg.....	17½		
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, carlots.....	45	@	50
Potatoes, smaller lots.....	50		
Beets, per cwt.....	\$3.00		
Carrots, per cwt.....	2.50		
Celery, per dozen.....	.80	@	\$1.00
Onions, per cwt.....	2.75	@	3.00
New Cabbage, per cwt.....	2.00	@	3.00

LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG.

The live-stock business has been quieting down to some extent of late not that it was ever any ways exciting in Winnipeg, rather it has only been a little duller last week than for some time. The damage by fire to the two leading hog handling establishments, those of Messrs. Gordon Ironsides and Fares, and the J. Y. Griffin company, within a week of each other temporarily deranged the hog market, though arrangements are now complete for shipping hogs east to Toronto and Montreal. Hogs have dropped about three quarters of a cent. Prices at the stock yards are as follows:

Prime export steers, \$5.25; steers and heifers from 1000 to 1200 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.20; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.50; hogs, \$5.50. Spring lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00 sheep, \$7.00;

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK PRICES.

Inferior and rough grassy steers, \$4.85 to \$5.15 Common to fair grassy steers, \$5.25 to \$5.65; fair to medium corn fed steers, \$5.75 to 6.15; good to choice corn-fed steers, \$6.25 to \$7.00; Choice to prime beefs, \$7.10 to \$7.85; Poor to choice corn-fed yearlings, \$5.60 to \$7.60; Export steers, 1150 to 1250 lbs., \$6.00 to \$6.75; export steers, 1250 to 1400 lbs., \$6.85 to \$7.30 corn-fed western steers, \$6.10 to \$7.35 northern-fed Texas steers, \$5.70 to \$6.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$7.35; bulls, \$2.50 to \$5.70 calves, \$3.00 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.25. Sheep, native ewes, \$3.00 to \$6.00; yearlings, \$4.10 to \$5.75. Hogs, mixed packing, \$5.25 to \$5.40; heavies, \$5.40 to \$5.50; light bacon, \$5.15 to \$5.40.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6.40; export cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.75; butcher heifers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; cows, \$2.10 to \$4.50; stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Calves, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Hogs, \$6.25; Sheep, export ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.00; spring lambs, \$4.00 each; grain fed yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

HOME JOURNAL



Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART

Gainsborough's "Girl and Dog," which was stolen from a private collection in Kensington in November, 1906, has been found wrapped in a newspaper beneath the doorstep of a house in the east end of London. The painting is much scratched and cracked, but probably it can be restored.

* * *

In connection with a competition for odes or hymns celebrating the holding of the Pan-Anglican Congress in London, no fewer than 800 contributions have been received, and the adjudicator, the Rev. J. Baring-Gould, has awarded the first prize of £25 to the Rev. T. R. Pyper, vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Nottingham, for his verses.

* * *

An English magazine sent out, some time ago, the question "What do you think the twelve best books for boys, ever written?" Eight hundred lists were sent in as the result of the voting in different places, and the dozen books which came out on top were "Tom Brown's School Days," "Treasure Island," "Robinson Crusoe," "Westward Ho!" "Sherlock Holmes," "Ivanhoe," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Fifth Form of St. Dominic's," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Midshipman Easy," and "J. O. Jones."

* * *

The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch's forthcoming novel, "Never Say Die," practically tells the story of his own love romance and exile for marrying morganatically, though the hero is represented as a German Prince who is compelled to meet the enmity of his family by marrying below his rank. The Grand Duke Michael was born at Pethof in 1861, was married morganatically at San Remo to Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, who was created Countess of Torby by the Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

* * *

Another of Sir Gilbert Parker's stories has been converted into a play, and it will be produced in America next season. The book is called "Pierre and His People;" the play will be known as "Pierre of the Plains." This will be the second of Sir Gilbert Parker's novels to be presented in dramatic form on the New York stage within a year. "The Weavers," which has stood among the "best sellers" for eight months, is now being discussed as a possible play.

* * *

Marshall Saunders, who wrote the autobiography of a dog called "Beautiful Joe," has a new book in hand to be published next season, which deals for the most part with birds. She believes that this nation must protect its birds or the consequences will be serious through the great loss sustained by insect pests. "Our birds, our forests and our children—let us protect all three, and we shall be a happier and a more prosperous people," she says. She also lately

remarked to a naturalist: "I have just had the temerity to write a book about birds—but I have tried to record only my own impressions." He smiled and said: "Well, that is about the most any of us can do."

* * *

An ancient font that for centuries stood in the fine old parish church of St. James's, Louth, was removed during the work of restoration last century and replaced by a new one. Where it had gone was not known, but a local antiquarian was recently attracted by an ornamental flower pot in a garden with geraniums planted therein. Closer examination revealed the fact that it was the long lost font, and now an admirer of the church has come forward and purchased the relic, which has been placed at the west end of the nave. It appears that the relic when taken from the church was cast aside as rubbish and conveyed to a builder's yard, where it remained many years. The builder, however, went to a new house, and, noticing the carving to be very fine, decided to use it as a flower pot in front of his residence, and this led to its discovery by the antiquarian.

PUT HEAD INTO IT.

Education is worthy of all the glorification it gets and more, too. A course in the school of experience has a place in a man's life that no substitute can fill. But without plain sense—we call it common, but it is one of the rarest things on earth—education and experience are not worth the time spent in acquiring them. Without sense, the educated man is still a fool, and no amount of experience will give wisdom and discretion. The stenographer in the office of an agricultural paper, who took a letter from dictation about a Holstein cow and rendered it "whole steam cow", may have had an education of a sort, but no one would ever accuse her of using her head in office hours. She may have had some excuse for not knowing what was right, as she was a city girl, but there was no excuse for her not knowing that a "whole steam cow" was a physical impossibility. The fact was she didn't have her head at work, only her fingers.

There is a heap of work to do in the West, and immigration and other returns seem to show enough men to do it. Yet the work is not being done as fast or as well as it should be. The delay is not because of illiteracy or of indolence or physical inability; it is caused because the workers do not put "head" into their work. The farmer who engages a "green" hand for farm labor does not expect him to know everything about western methods of feeding, use of implements, etc., but he has a right to expect that when the main features of the work have been pointed out that the helper will work out some of the minor details for himself, will let his brain as well as his hands and feet be used in his employer's service. There are men, and women too, who are too mentally indolent to work out a way to do a new piece of work, or a new way

to do an oft repeated task. They have learned to do one thing in one way and cannot or will not do it in any other without minute instructions and constant supervision. Naturally, they fail to make good in a rapidly growing country where circumstances and standards are continually shifting. Their hands and feet can do one thing mechanically; their heads do nothing; not even to save hands and feet. The farmer who puts head into his work will adapt his program to suit his acreage, his capital and his market, and will think nothing of rearranging and altering his whole mode of living to suit present demands. His sense tells him that conditions will never change especially to accommodate him; he must change to meet conditions.

WHAT IS DRUDGERY?

The question was brought to mind by seeing a statement somewhere that Canadian women on farms were drudges and their husbands slave-drivers. I do not doubt for a moment that there are both drudges and slave-drivers on farms, but it is just as sure that the proportion of both to be found there is no larger than in other callings followed in Canada.

If a definition of drudgery were called for you would get in substance Webster's description of it: "Disagreeable and wearisome labor, ignoble or slavish toil;" but if you called for specific instances you would get a different one from every person answering. At times our own particular form of bread-earning seems like the lowest depth in drudgery, but the mere fact of being in that work shows that there are other phases of labor that we consider more disagreeable and wearisome. Macaulay talks about "the drudgery of penning definitions," and Lamb with characteristic quirk of mind speaks alliteratively of going back "to that dry drudgery of the desk's dead wood." But neither of them wanted to exchange the work they grumbled at for any other, and on-lookers held the opinion that desk work and penning definitions was synonymous with a life of ease.

The idler—whether nabob or tramp—looks upon any kind of work as drudgery; while the industrious chafe under enforced idleness. The office man thinks outside work the limit of toil, and the laborer under the blue skies couldn't endure being shut up within four walls. The poet shakes his head over the peculiar taste that would drive a man to the drudgery of mere money-making, and the financier finds it too much trouble to write his own letters. The actress does not want to exchange the stage for home-making; the stenographer would consider herself ill used if she were set behind the counter; the factory girl would not work in a kitchen.

And so it goes on until the world seems to be all drudgery. But we *know* it isn't, for nearly everybody works and very many people contrive to look happy and to be happy. Drudgery is the result of bringing untrained abilities and an unwilling mind to an uncongenial task. Attack it cheerfully, learn to do it in the best way possible and it will be no longer uncongenial—no longer drudgery.

The Quiet Hour

THE GLORIOUS TO-DAY.

Behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation.—2 Cor. vi.: 2.

"Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armour,
And forth to the fight are gone:
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing,
In the face of the stern To-day.

"Rise from your dreams of the future,—
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your Future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!),
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the deed so great as To-day.

"Rise! for the day is passing:
The low sound you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
When, from dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it Past,"

There is a great deal of half-hearted Christianity in the world—let us see to it that we are in solemn earnest when we profess to be servants of Christ. And it is very easy to deceive ourselves about the value of the present day, this hour that lies so quietly in our hands, and, perhaps, looks very tame and trivial. We look back to the first ages of our faith, and we see men and women laying down life itself, enduring terrible torture rather than deny their Lord. Christianity was a matter of tremendous interest to them, but it doesn't seem to matter very much how we spend to-day, or this week. We are Christians, of course—everybody knows that—and to-day seems only like thousands of other days; what can it signify if we are not very energetic in our service for one day? If our eyes were only open to the spiritual world in which we live, perhaps we might consider to-day a very important bit of our earthly life. The angels are watching, eager to build "To-day" into the walls of God's glorious Temple—a Temple which can only be built of precious metal. Our dear Lord is watching, too, hoping that this day, which He has put trustingly into our care, may help our souls—souls which are more precious in His eyes—to grow more strong and beautiful. If God and the holy angels think this is a very important day, surely we shall not venture to treat it with careless unconcern.

What can we do with this day which is such a priceless opportunity, an opportunity which can never be ours again? Let us begin by considering what difference it would make in our treatment of it if this were the last day we expected to spend on earth. Yes—I know that is a very trite remark but it can go home with tremendous effect if we will only make real use of our imagination. Two weeks ago to-day, the father of a friend of mine—a man who hardly knew the meaning of illness—came home from his business, went into a room alone and died instantly. His wife heard a slight noise and went to see if anything was the matter. She found him dead in his chair. Of course, I know that we all feel so full of life—most of us—that such an event impresses us very little. Death is only a dim shadow in the dim future, and we have not the slightest expectation that this may be our last day on earth. And if we were to spend to-day well, only because we feel ourselves very near death, our service would probably be worth very little, I mean, if it were inspired by fear of possible consequences. But if to-day were the only chance given us of sacrificing something to prove our love for the Master who died for us!

If this were the only chance given us of showing the love we feel for those about us! If this were our only opportunity of returning good for evil, how precious it would be in our eyes! It is easy for the dying to forgive injuries, slights which look very trifling in the light of eternity. It is not easy to see that slights are always slight and trivial, for they always stand for the light of eternity. The person who irritates us by little peculiarities, would meet with our warmest expression of kindness if we knew he would pass out of reach to-morrow. Well, the chance of overcoming evil with good is ours to-day. Are we going to let it slip past us? If we knew that this would be the last day in which we might spend ourselves in kindly service for those about us, of course we should eagerly pour it out as a beautiful sacrifice. And yet it is really just as precious an opportunity, or even more precious; because now we can prove that our love is not only spasmodic and transient, but able to constrain us through years of kindly service to make the whole life a beautiful sacrifice.

THE TWO WINSTON CHURCHILLS



WINSTON CHURCHILL
ENGLISH STATESMAN AND AUTHOR

"We should fill the hours with the sweetest things
If we had but a day;
We should only drink at the purest springs
On our upward way;
We should love with a lifetime's love in an hour,
If our hours were few;
We should rest,—not for dreams, but for fresher power.
To be and to do."

Don't overlook the last two lines of that verse. As, in all probability, we shall have the opportunity given us of active service to-morrow, we must seek to make all of our service effective—and rest, "for fresher power to be and to do." And as we need far more power and strength than is ours, if we are able to live the simplest life divinely, we must do more than "rest", we must pray. Prayer—communion with the ever-present GOD—is the secret of a beautiful day. Anxiety cannot ruin our peace, corroding body mind and spirit. If we look up into God's face and know that He has planned the whole day wisely and perfectly, and that He has full control over a dreaded future. Lilian Whiting says: "Life should be radiant, abounding, serene, with the positive serenity of high purpose and noble exhilaration, not the mere passive repose or even inertia that is sometimes mistaken for serenity."

It is easy to preach "serenity," but the only way to make it persistent—

ly ours is to walk with God all the time. The moment we begin to doubt His leading, the moment we tremble because we forget that He can see through the darkness which is so dense to our sight, then our radiant serenity fails us. Though I don't desire to claim the name of a "Christian scientist," still I firmly believe that a trustful faith is the great cure-all for the whole world. Pain and sorrow are very real things, but we can always draw strength enough for the present moment if we turn to our Royal Companion for it, and we can always leave future troubles to Him."

And if we really recognize the glory of "To-day," we shall get hold of a correct way of valuing everything. If "To-day" were all the time we expected to spend in this world, then the matter of supreme importance would not be the amassing of wealth—for, of course, we could not take one cent with us through the gate of Death. We should not trouble about the good opinion of the world, for to-morrow we should be out of the reach of its praise or blame. But any added beauty of character we might make our own to-day, any increase of faith, hope and love, any gift laid at the feet of our friend, though it might be only a cup "of cold water," any increased knowledge of Him: such things as these will belong to us eternally. If every night when you lie down to sleep you can look up into God's face

with Christ, and He is one with us. His Life is our life, His strength our strength. We are in a state of salvation daily and momentarily saved by His Life." And He is looking to us if we are manifesting His Life to the world. Is It weak and sluggish in our veins, or are we drawing It consciously, moment by moment, from Him and letting It flow through us to brighten, sweeten and strengthen the lives around us? If we only keep in constant touch with Christ there is little fear that our days will be wasted, though the big world may know little about us. A violet is just as beautiful—yes, far more beautiful—when it is growing wild in a lonely wood than when it is transplanted into a magnificent garden.

It is not so much the work with which the day is filled that makes it glorious or gloomy, but it is the spirit which inspires it. Martha of Bethany moved swiftly about in a feverish eagerness to serve the Great Master who was the honored Guest of the home. Mary sat quietly gazing up into His face until she was accused of wasting her time in idleness. Yet it was Mary who made that day and hour glorious, with a glory that has not faded yet; which, indeed, shines brighter than ever with a much-needed light in this age of energetic service—service which almost threatens to crowd out spirituality altogether. Let us try to make each day glorious as it comes. Then we may be able to echo the following exultant lines:

"Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends!
For once in my life has a day
Passed over my head and out of sight,
And my soul has naught to unsay.
No querulous word to the fair little child
Who drew me from study to play;
No fretful reply to the hundred and one
Who questioned me, gravely and gay;
No word to the beggar I fain would take back,
No word to the debtor at bay;
No angry retorts to those who misjudge,
And desire not a nay, but a yea:
No word, though I know I remember them all,
Which I would, if I could, e'er unsay.
Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends!
For the patience that lasted all day."

Such a day would indeed be glorious. Though we may not reach its height, still it is worth a great deal if we are struggling on the mountain side.

I must again thank the many readers who have written kindly notes of encouragement. Such encouragement is always most helpful, and I appreciate very heartily the kindness which prompted the writers. HOPE.

Dear Hope,—I was reading in your paper a few weeks ago that you were a little discouraged, and about to give up writing to us every week. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to say that your letters are as good as a sermon to me. And I pray that you may be long spared to continue your work. I know of several people, and also one who has passed into the arms of the loving Saviour, who was always praising the Quiet Hour.

Ingle, Ont. E. McL

* * *

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

I crave, dear Lord,
No boundless hoard
Or jewels fine,
Nor lands, nor kine,
Nor treasure heaps of anything.
Let but a little hut be mine,
Where at the hearthstone I may hear
The cricket sing
And have the shine
Of one glad woman's eyes to make,
For my poor sake,
Our simple home a place divine;
Just the wee cot—the cricket's chirr—
Love, and the smiling face of her.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XIII.

FRIENDLY

The depths of life are not with the suicide, nor with the man whose hair turns gray in a single night; these treat existence with comparatively absurd lightness. The depths are with him who, through the lowness of his fall and the humility of his soul, has caught a sense of the ocean of eternity about him; who has lost his importance to himself, and walks, well entertained and listening, childlike, along the shore.

Though the rollicking nature reasserted itself in Rob, it was purely, there were newly channelled depths, over which the sprite sat sunning himself, but the depths were there.

"Say, Hilton's wriggled clear o' Ma'y's aporn-strings," said Bate to Cuby. "He's perlit to her, but he's clean got over his mash."

"Me—I think he is crack' in his haid," admitted Cuby.

"It's a pity you ever got spliced onto him. You might 'a' done better," Bate reminded her modestly.

"He is one good stiddy man," rejoined Cuby guardedly. "Scol' an' scol', an' make a sport of him, you can no more make him to be in anger. He only smile, lak you was dirt. He is stiddy, savin' his money, all, to rent the Treet place for me and him to make a home. But he is not as I lak; he is not to me, any more, amusin', frien'ly; he makes himself in loaf with all droll folks, an' the more they be lak people make a laugh at them, the more he loafs thim. He is become crack' in his haid."

"He's been a fool ever since I first seen him," said Bate. "Well, you're tied to him, so there's no use talking."

"If he goes clean creazy," said Cuby, "I shall to get quit of him."

"If you do that, I'll marry ye myself, the way ye ought ter be married, Cuby. Ye done a durn foolish thing."

"He was not so when I firs' seen him. How is anybody goin' to tell?"

"You could 'a' depended on me to be the same thing right along."

"Yes, that is true," said Cuby, with placid and entirely concealed cynicism.

They both sighed, Cuby in a delightfully equivocal fashion, Bate with an active sentiment of revenge.

Meanwhile, except with Bate and his ilk, Rob was winning a reputation for engaging sanity of spirit and sterling rudimentary good sense in his faithfulness to duty.

Old man Trawles, who once had given him a wide berth, stopped familiarly by the fence where Rob was hoeing.

"Good-morning, sir," remarked the devoted young husbandman, blithely elevating his hat; for Jacob Trawles was a very old man.

"Mornin'," responded Jacob listlessly, and fixed upon Rob his brown, melancholy, rather vacant eyes; "you've seen better days, and so have I."

"Yes," said Rob, freely giving the old man the serious approbation which his speech called for; "I've heard how you used to make money back in the States."

"Did Car'line tell you?"

"Others than she have told me," replied Rob.

Jacob Trawles looked sentimentally pleased; he very rarely smiled. "I am not penniless yet, by any means," he averred. He took off his ancient tall silk hat and stroked it with a seedy black broadcloth sleeve. He was the only one in Power Lot who wore a tall silk hat.

"Penniless!" I should say not," responded Rob.

"But I'm wifeless," said old man Trawles, again fixing Rob with his steady gaze.

"How long has Mrs. Trawles been dead?"

"I have had *two*," answered Jacob, his look unswerving.

"Three times for luck," blurted out Rob to get a little relief from the delicacy of the situation. "Why don't you try again?"

Jacob held out his hand. Rob kept on hoeing, but there was no ignoring it; the hand remained outstretched, so Rob stepped up and took it.

"I want to," said Jacob. "I want to get married again. You and I are in the same boat. You want to rent Car'line Treet's place, and I want her to let it and come over to my house as my *third*."

Rob made a faint effort at withdrawing his hand, but Jacob only clasped it tighter.

"You've done poorly in marrying, Robert—poorly. You've married into the lowest nest anywhere around. My heart aches for you, Robert."

"Oh," said Rob. "Cuby's unfortunate in her surroundings, but she is a good girl, and I suppose she is my wife. We'll say no ill of her, sir, if you please."

"Fire! Fire!" murmured the sentimental Trawles; "you are full of fire. I am naturally fiery myself, but Gid and Nell pester me so, I am losing all my will-power. They are set against me having a third."

Rob made another cautious attempt to take away his hand, but Jacob Trawles gripped it firmly.

"Have you ever witnessed the efforts which my grandchildren, Gid and Nell, make to detain and obstruct me, when I start out with the intention of making a neighborly call on Car'line Treet?"

"Yes," said Rob, with extreme sheepishness, and a lurking grin which blushed itself out in good nature, "I've seen them go after you and lead you back home."

"And in the Winter, they go off to the distant States, and leave me alone—alone."

Rob, after a last effort to free himself, patiently yielded up his right hand until such time as Jacob Trawles should see fit to release it.

"Alone," repeated Jacob, his melancholy eyes, unwinking, on Rob's face.

"Where are Nell and Gid now?"

"Wild-strawberrying, Robert, wild-strawberrying, over beyond Joggins."

"It seems to me you have a chance now, if you wish to make a call."

"Yes, Robert, yes, I have it in mind; but we won't be premature, we will wait until they are well under the brow of the hill. Yes, they are a mongrel lot, I fear, them Tee-bos. The Stingarees have good blood; in fact, remarkable. Bate and his fathir were dissipated, but nevertheless, Mary inherits good blood—grand. Virginia Stafford inherits good blood, tho' they call her 'Byjo,'—grand blood, Robert."

"You wouldn't want Mrs. Byjo for your third, though, would you?" Rob inquired, lending himself to curiosity, since his fate was to be so hopelessly pinioned by the mild, firm hand of old man Trawles.

"No. Too much fire—too much fire. At my age I want someone I can control. Car'line is easy guided."

"She comes of good blood, doesn't she?"

"Only just fair-to-middlin', Robert," sighed Jacob. "But she is fifty, and I don't choose her for pedigree. I choose her for easy guidance, of her, and to slicken up my house."

Jacob released Rob's hand, and walked with slow dignity in the direction of Widow Treet's house.

The Widow Treet herself had seen him passing from the window, where she was calling on Mrs. Byjo; and with a lady-like tranquility of gait she now issued forth, and, in composed view of his retreating form, stopped to talk with Rob.

"Torment his old pelt," she said gracefully, "I believe he's going over to set with me a spell. Ye see, Nell and Gid's gone strawberryin'; and now I ask you ef old man Trawles ain't taking the chance to sweet out on his own picnic?"

Rob admired Mrs. Treet; so often he had seen her washing dishes or scrubbing floors for charity's sake in *anybody's* house which trouble or need

had visited. And aside from that, nature had endowed her with girlish, refined features and hair as glossy as it had been when she was twenty. She wore a boy's cap—a souvenir from an advertising agent, with "Try Old Honesty Soda" largely emblazoned on its visor; and in other respects she maintained a jauntiness of bearing and expression unaffected by the sobriety of middle age, and her tongue was of that tender insidiousness which woos the listening soul.

"He is going over to sit with you a spell—if you're at home," said Rob, with twinkling eyes.

Mrs. Treet winked back with well-preserved blue eyes of her own.

"I guess he'll keep till I git there," she drawled.

Rob laughed explosively. The exhilaration of the air frequently beset him to untimely mirth.

"Mr. Trawles seems to be a very learned man," he added gravely, besieging a clump of weeds with his hoe.

"Ya-as, oh, ya-as," with conscious pride went on the sweetly meandering tongue of Caroline Treet. "Ya-as, he's got learning, an' a vary kind heart, poor old man, Trawles has. He never fishes a newspaper out o' any old ruck down to the wharf but what he hikes over to me, soon as ever he gits a chanct, and lays his old binoculars athwart his old nose an' reels it off to me till I go plump asleep in my chair. Oh, ya-as, sometimes when I'm gappin' like a chicken with the pip jest afore I close my eyes an' go off, I feel what a mercy readin' is to them that has allus escaped it. An' as for writin', I know I have my times o' bein' lazy—we all have; but I can say truly, I never yet set an' pampered a lazy dispersion long enough to l'arn to write. Whatever faults they lay to my door, nobody's ever flung that at me, an' so I tell you frankly."

Mrs. Treet disposed herself very comfortably on a broken rail, and taking off her soda-advertisement cap she leisurely fanned her fine and serious features therewith.

"Mr. Trawles is a fine-looking old man," said Rob.

"Ya-as, oh, ya-as. He got slickened up, times past, when he lived in the States, and it 'ud break his old heart t' have any o' the spruce rubbed off him, the durned old dude," she added affectionately; and continued:

"But I wish he'd lay off his tormented old plug hat along from the middle o' June to the fifteenth o' August, and I've told him so. Even sech as preach the gospel, I've told him, don't go sweatin' around in a stove-pipe hat in dog days; 'then why should you?' says I, 'that never sticks your nose inside a meetin'-house, ef you can help it.' I don't suppose there's another livin' soul could 'a' brought up that old plug hat to him an' thrun it in his face the way I have."

"No; he will take anything from you."

"Ya-as," said Mrs. Treet, suddenly retiring to a non-committal tone; "I've allus made it a rule to be frien'ly with all the neighbours. Some has their tiffs and their mads, an' keep it up. But take a widow woman like I be, left all alone, an' two boys, mates o' vessels, an' the youngest blacksmithin' in the States, an' one girl with a milliner to Boston, an' one married down to Kasha Valley; an' when you think o' fire or bein' took sudden in the night, you make away with your tiffs and your mads, however much you might like to show 'em out, an' go around to all your neighbors alike, mean or decent, all an' every, without throwin' it up to their faces, skippin' none."

Fire or sudden death both seemed so foreign to the probable fate of Caroline Treet, Rob questioned within himself the tragic nature of her motives, suspecting that an innocent love of gossip might play a large part in the cheerful atmosphere of amity which she sustained with her neighbours.

But he liked her. He liked to have her sit on the broken rail and talk to him.

"Do you think," he said straightforwardly, "that there will be any chance of my renting your place next winter, Mrs. Treet?"

Mrs. Treet allowed herself to become absorbed in the view about her, perfect placidity resting upon her features. She was so versatile that even a flowery appreciation of nature was but one item in the rounded sphere of her accomplishments.

"Lookin' out beyant, there, to the Gut

is a interestin' thing to them that has artistry in their feelin's," she observed choicely. "Ya-as, oh, ya-as, I go down an' walk along shore sometimes for nothin' on this sinful 'arth save an' exceptin' jest only to look at the aspects. Often, as them can tell who's seen me at it, I've set over there in my winder tell nine o'clock at night, watchin' out on the scene. Many's the night I've set in perticaler, studyin' on the lights beginnin' their night's job over on Digby shore; oh, my, ya-as, an' the tears has come to my eyes as I watched them little fleets o' vesseis peltin' in, an' seen the water all as ef she was bedaubed with somebody's spillin' their paint pots onto her when the sun hove out er sight."

"I've often noticed you looking about as though you loved nature," Rob assured her, with a more than genial smile.

"Oh, my, ya-as; and sometimes I don't exac'ly know whether I'd *ought* to go an' bury myself along o' an old man I'm young myself, an' has young ambitions; and an old man, potterin' an' hawkin' around the house, though his house is better'n mine, I 'dmit, an' a safe chimbley an' no gap in the shingles, is a trial. Then, ag'in, I thinks how I've had my drill with one man, and raised my fam'ly; an', though some would say I should be elevatin' myself, old man Trawles bein' so 'ristocratic, yet, when you consider of it in all lights sech a subject is fit to be considered in, you come to just this, an' nothin' more, 'Him who sets low, sets easy,' as the sayin' is."

"Yes," said Rob, "that is true. Him who sets low, sets easy." He repeated the woman's phrase unconsciously, as though it were the pink of language and approved his own conviction.

"I'm a-makin' you a hat," said Caroline Treet, and still looked tranquilly off to the aspects, and did not blush.

Making me a *hat*!" exclaimed Rob, leaning, arrested, on his hoe handle, his marvelling soul in his eyes.

Caroline dealt out the good news sparsely, in a way to tease rather than appease the awakened appetite.

"Ya-as, it's a-goin' to be a dressy one, it's goin' to be the effects an' similarity of a stove-pipe, an' have all the genteelness of it without no cumber-someness."

"What is it made of?"

"Straw. The recipy has been kept clost in our fam'ly ever sence it first come down. Ya-as, it's made out o' the spick-an'-span o' clean artil'ry straw."

"You astonish me," gasped Rob.

"You ain't the first," admitted Caroline, visibly revolving on her tongue the delights of superior emprise, "that's been knocked all of a heap by it. The first one I ever made, I took an' bestowed it on the minister—which we had more settled in them days than we have now, meetin'-goin' in them days not bein' hit or miss and choose your own pleasure, but go you must; an' with religion the same, you wan't asked whether you'd have it, but the dose was giv' to you, an' down it went, an' no questions raised at to likin' it or not likin' it."

"So you gave one to the minister?" Rob suggested, hanging eagerly upon what might be still to come.

"Ya-as, oh my, ya-as, the first I ever wove. I hadn't quite got my bearin's, though, and the brim was wider an' the crown run up more to a p'int than what the style is, or ever was; but ef I do say it, an' I sh'd say the same ef I was to be called to-night, the 'was mighty few tag-ends to it, for a beginner; an' I'd set myself so clost to the stent, bein' a sperrited girl, besides, I was pretty near wore out with it, an' nothin' but a frazzle myself when I handed it out to him."

"What did he say?" inquired Rob simply, his hoe lying forgotten at his side.

"He'd never had many gifts, Power Lot, God Help Us, bein' a place where the means was not always equal to the dispersitions, an' when I held that hat out to him, he looked as though he couldn't believe a word of it. He swallowed an' gapped, an' gapped an' swallowed, an' to the livin' day o' my death I'll never forgit what he said."

"What did he say?" Rob made out to ask, in holy attention.

"He stammered an' he stuttered. Ef

(Continued on page 855).

Ingle Nook

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES.

Will Mrs. Wm. Elliot, who ordered pattern 5940, please forward her post-office address as soon as possible? It was not on the letter she sent.

* * *

"Nameless" would like to know if some one can send her a pattern of a combination cloak and hood for an infant. I have seen pictures of them but have never seen a pattern.

* * *

Will those who order patterns from the Fashion Department please be careful to give the right numbers, as we order entirely by number? It means all sorts of delay when you make a mistake or forget to tell the size.

A TRIP IN THE GREAT NORTH

Dear Chatterers:—I have just said goodbye to Agnes Deans Cameron, and before we meet again she will have seen something of that mysterious Canada that is beyond the Arctic Circle.

Who is she? I want you to know something about her for she has at heart the honor and glory of the Empire especially Canada, and the welfare of all women especially Canadian women, as few other women have. She is a Canadian—a British Columbian—and for many years the influence of her broad mind and noble womanhood was felt in the public schools of Victoria, where she taught boys and girls the three R's, and strong lessons of patriotism, clean living and high ideals. During her teaching days she did some literary work, and several years ago dropped school work and gave her whole time to her pen. During last year she devoted herself to describing with words and pictures some of the beauties and natural resources of Canada. Over fifty articles on this subject appeared in the best American magazines last year, all of them full of information so happily expressed that the reader was bound to be interested in our country.

Just now she is starting for pastures new, as far as journalism is concerned. She gathers equipment at Edmonton, then goes by scow, with occasional portages, by the Athabasca and Slave rivers to Great Slave Lake. There a Hudson's Bay Co. steamer finds a place for her, and the real journey begins,—across the end of that great lake and into the MacKenzie river for a 2000-mile sail from its source to its mouth well beyond the Arctic Circle. When she gets to Fort McPherson at the mouth of the river, she will scarcely know when to get up and when to go to bed, for on the way the days will have grown longer and longer, until there will be scarcely any time in the twenty-four hours when the sun is below the horizon and only a twilight instead of darkness even at midnight. The stay at this post will necessarily be short, because there is always danger of being caught when the ice makes. The return trip will be over the same route to Fort Chippewyan on the Lake Athabasca, but from there Miss Cameron turns westward to spend a month exploring the Peace River valley, that latest district to claim the title of the Last West. I have given her the address of our good friend "Lancashire Lass" and can wish nothing better for both of them than that they should foregather some fine bright day in September or October.

DAME DURDEN.

RELIEF FOR WEAK EYES

Dear Dame Durden:—It is quite a little while since I called around to see you, but I have not forgotten you. I keep a good lookout for your corner of the ADVOCATE, and, although a bachelor, I see a lot of useful hints from your friends. I have not very long to stay this time, and I will have to hurry or will be keeping you too long. Oh, by the way, I have a recipe to leave with you for your friends. I am a blacksmith by trade, and, as you know, con-

stant watching of a fire is hard on the eyes. When first I started at the trade I thought I would have to stop on account of my eyes: they got so weak that after watching the fire for a while I could not see anything else for some little time. About this time I met an old lady who gave me this recipe, which did me much good and which has done others that I have told about good. Get from the drug store 5c. worth of white precipitate and thoroughly mix it with fresh hog's lard about the size of a large hen's egg. On retiring every night close the eye and rub ointment over the eye lids, care being taken not to get it in the eye, and not to use it too heavily. This is good for weak eyes in any form, but must be kept out of the way of children as it is a rank poison,—that is a stomach poison. Hoping this may bring relief to some sufferer, I remain,

BERTZ

(Very glad to hear from you again, and the lotion for sore eyes will be sure to prove beneficial to some one. Though you are still a bachelor I notice you have changed your name. Are you getting tired of the condition that the other one implied? D. D.)



SPIREA VON HOUTTEII—ONE OF JUNE'S GARDEN BLOSSOMS

GARDENING NEWS

Dear Dame Durden:—I don't think you will get one adverse opinion on the farm vegetable garden; its advantages are so numerous. One is that, in the middle of April, and much later still, you only need to step into the cellar to find a cabbage for salad, grown last year, and firm, crisp, and sweet as a nut, along with carrots, parsnips and onions looking as if they would last until the season comes again. It only required Brenda E. Neville's fine article to make one long for the time to come round once more to watch the marrow and squash stretch out long arms and grow. We all have gardens here, and the competition is full of interest for the farmer. For the women, one of the summer's greatest pleasures is to visit a friend during the afternoon, when the progress is sure to include a trip to the garden for a large basket of peas, beans, or whatever may be in season, and the cooking of them in some new way for supper. "How could we ever live without a garden?" and "What an endless variety of nice things we can have for meals with a good garden!" are the exclamations. Another advantage is that when you have a good supply of well grown and well cooked vegetables the "hired man problem" is easily solved. An enthusiastic gardener near us declares that his garden pays better than the wheat. The rest of us declare

that we need all that we can grow to keep our families well provided for.

I am forgetting to be brief, but where it has not been convenient to raise plants in the house, if the tomatoes are sown in the middle of May, just where they are to grow without transplanting, and then thinned out to the strongest plants, the results are very good, the tomatoes can be easily ripened indoors.

Manitoba.

M. E.

(Many thanks for your nice letter. I'm glad to hear of one section where the vegetable garden is accepted as part of the natural order of farming. But I am afraid, though we may not receive many "adverse opinions," that there will be ten gardenless farms through the West to every one that is blessed with a garden. D. D.)

SELECTED RECIPES

Rice Waffles.—To one cupful of cold boiled rice add half a tablespoonful of melted butter two cupfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, whipped light and flour to make thin batter. Beat all the ingredients well together and bake as you would other waffles, taking pains to grease the irons very very thoroughly so that the rice may not stick.

Sardine Eggs.—Boil four eggs hard; divide them lengthways, and take out the yolks. Pound these with an equal number of skipper sardines (these are boneless), a little pepper, and half an ounce of butter. Now add enough

in beaten egg. Dredge with bread crumbs. Fry a light brown. Put on the dish it is to be served in, and keep warm. Then turn one cup grated cheese into a saucepan, and place over the fire. When melted, season with salt and a dash of nutmeg. Pour over the croquettes and serve at once.

Rhubarb Marmalade.—To 4 qts. rhubarb cut up without peeling, allow 4 lbs sugar and 2 oranges sliced, with peel, also 1 lb. raisins, seeded and cut in two. Cook all together slowly for 3 hours, taking care that it does not scorch.

Jumbles (eggless).—Half a cupful each of butter and slightly soured milk, one cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of soda, a saltspoonful of salt, the same of nutmeg and cinnamon mixed, the grated yellow rind of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and two cupfuls of flour to stiffen; make in rings and bake in hot oven.

Queen's Pudding.—Beat the yolks of four eggs light, add a cupful of sugar, a tablespoon of softened butter, and when these are well mixed, four cupfuls of milk. Lastly, beat in two cupfuls of dried crumbs, and turn into a buttered pudding dish. Bake like a custard. When baked, spread over the top strawberries, sliced peaches or jelly, and cover the whole with the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with half a cup of sugar. Brown lightly in the oven. Sift powdered sugar over the fresh fruit if it is used, and always over the meringue. Eat warm or very cold with sugar and cream.

Rhubarb-Currant Jam.—Use equal quantities of black currants and prepared rhubarb. To every lb fruit allow 1 lb sugar, and boil together slowly until done. This is particularly beneficial in case of fevers, or illness of any kind.

Fig Rhubarb.—Extract the juice from 6 lbs. rhubarb, exactly as for jelly. To this "juice" allow 1 lb figs and 1 lb candied lemon peel, both cut in small pieces. Cover with 5 lbs sugar and cook slowly together 1 hour. Especially nice for cake fillings.

ART AT HOME.

Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful. If we apply that rule strictly, we shall in the first place show the builders what we really want, we shall create a demand for real art, as the phrase goes; and in the second place, we shall surely have more money to pay for decent houses.

Suppose I lay before you my idea of the fittings necessary to the sitting-room of a healthy person; a room, I mean, which he would not have to cook in much, or sleep generally, or in which he would not have to do any very litter-making work.

First a bookcase with a great many books in it; next a table that will keep steady when you write or work at it; then several chairs that you can move, and a bench that you can lie or sit upon; next a cupboard with drawers; next, unless the bookcase or the cupboard be very beautiful with painting or carving, you will want pictures or engravings, such as you can afford, only not stop-gaps, but real works of art on the wall; or else the wall itself must be ornamented with some beautiful and res'ful pattern; we shall also want a vase or two to put flowers in, which latter you must have sometimes, especially if you live in a town. Then there will be a fireplace, of course, which in our climate is bound to be the chief object in the room.

That is all we shall want, especially if the floor be good; if it be not, as, by the way, in a modern house it is pretty certain not to be, I admit that a small carpet that can be bundled out of the room in two minutes will be useful, and we must take care that it is beautiful, or it will annoy us terribly.

Now, unless we are musical and need a piano (in which case, as far as beauty is concerned, we are in a bad way), that is quite all we want; and we can add very little to these necessities without troubling ourselves and hindering our work, our thought, and our rest.—William Morris.

minced parsley to give the mixture a green tint; fill the half whites of egg with this, and place them on a bed of fresh watercress. This makes a very pretty dish.

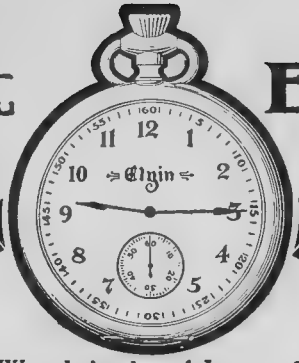
One-egg Date Cake.—Mix to a cream 1 cup butter and 1 cup sugar. Add 1 egg beaten light. Beat till smooth. Sift 4 teasp. baking powder with 3 cups flour. Beat in alternating with 1 cup milk. Flavor with lemon extract. Add 1 scant cup stoned and cut dates. Bake so it can be cut in squares. Serve with 1 date on each square.

Nut and Chocolate Cake.—Cream 1 large tablesp. butter, 1 cup sugar and 1 egg yolk. Mix in 2 cup milk and 2 cups flour, with 3 teasp. baking powder and a pinch of salt. Stir in 2 cup nut meats, chopped and lightly floured. Bake in two layers. Fill and ice with chocolate.

A Poet's Shortcake.—Beat yolks of 4 eggs with 1 cup sugar and 1 cup butter. Whip them to a froth. Add slowly 2 cups flour and 2 teasp. baking powder sifted with flour. Stir lightly and slowly. Add the egg whites and let the mixture stand 5 min. Then add 2 tablesp. sweet milk and a little extract (vanilla). Put the mixture in layer tins. Bake in moderate oven till brown. Then place 2 qts. strawberries, washed and covered with 1 cup sugar, between the layers. Serve with whipped cream.

Cheese With Rice.—Make oblong croquettes out of cold boiled rice. Dip

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ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

Children's Corner

FOR SPELLERS.

When 'ei' and 'ie' both spell 'ee,'
How can we tell which it shall be?
Here's a rule you may believe
That never, never will deceive,
And all such troubles will relieve—
A simpler rule you can't conceive,
It is not made of many pieces,
To puzzle daughters, sons and nieces,
Yet with it all the trouble ceases;
'After C an E apply;
After other letters I
Thus a general in a siege,
Writes a letter to his liege,
Or an army holds the field,
And will never deign to yield.
While a warrior holds a shield
Or has strength his arms to wield.
Two exceptions we must note,
Which all scholars learn by note;
'Leisure' is the first of these,
For the second we have 'Seize.'

Now you know the simple rule,
Learn it quick, and off to school!
—Tudor Jenks, St. Nicholas.

NO DAMAGE BY WOLVES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Have you room in your pleasant Corner for another small member? My Grandpa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some years, and as he lives with us my brother and I always read the Children's Corner and enjoy the letters very much. I am a member of the Legion of the West and Prairie Farmer and got a nice correspondent who sent me a very pretty picture. My brother is a member of the Maple Leaf Club. I see Ella Pritchard says she is lonely. I think most little girls get lonesome some times, especially those who live in the country like Ella. We live nearly three miles from school, and as the children in the district are all small we do not have school in the winter. If Ella Pritchard would write first and send me her address I would write to her. I should like to correspond with some girls of my own age. I see some of the boys, and girls tell of damage done by wolves, we often see and hear them, but haven't heard of any damage done by them. Well I had better bring this to a close or I will be making it too long to be printed. With good wishes to all the Cousins and yourself I will close.

Sask, (a). ALIX J. L. BEGG. (10).

DISLIKES PRATCISING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been a silent reader of the Children's Corner for some time. I think it would be nice if the Cousins drew some pictures, and had a little picture column in our corner. Last summer we had eleven cats, but have only four now. Do you like pussies? I do. I live in town, but we have two farms just a few minutes walk out. I am very fond of

reading; I would just as soon read as do anything else. I go to school, and am in the third reader, first arithmetic, second speller, (at least I was started in it,) and first music reader. I am taking music lessons and am in my seventh quarter. I don't like practising though. I have three sisters and one brother. We have for pets one dog and four cats.

Man. (b) ISABEL TURNBULL. (9)

FOR TWENTY YEARS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My uncle has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about twenty years, and I think the Children's Corner is the best of all in the ADVOCATE. We have nine horses and two cows. I go to school and am in the second reader. I have no brother nor sisters. My teacher's name is Miss M.—I have two pets, a dog and a cat whose names are Polly and Foxy. There are four rooms in the school I go to, and forty-six children in my room. It is not very good sleighing here now. Mr. Morison is my principal and I like him very much. I hope Cousin Dorothy will print this letter.

Man. (b) JANETTE LEES (8).

LIFE IN BAHAMAS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Seeing my last letter in print I am taking the liberty of writing again. I will try and tell you something of my former home which was Nassau, Bahamas Islands. Nassau is in a land of perpetual summer, where we grow pineapples, oranges, grape fruit, bananas, cocoanuts, and lots of others, the names of which would be unfamiliar in this country. We have splendid salt-water bathing and fishing. I wonder if any of the members have ever seen a shark. I have seen lots of them. They are sometimes caught up to twenty-feet long. We get lots of beautiful shells along the beaches, and when I came out to this part of the country I brought a nice collection with me. We had a very pleasant trip across the Atlantic to New York, a trip of five days; then we came on to Toronto, where we lived two years. Finally we decided to come farming, and moved up to the south shore of Lake Nipissing. I like my new home very much, and enjoy the winter which is quite a treat, as we never have snow or frost in the Bahamas. We get fine boating and fishing in Lake Nipissing. We catch pike, pickerel, black and silver bass, perch, sun-fish and many others.

ROSEDALE LASS. (14)

(Your letter is very interesting. If the boys and girls get out their geographies and turn to a map of North America, they can trace your journey from Nassau to Lake Nipissing, via New York. It is a fine way to study geography. C. D.)

A PRAIRIE FIRE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was pleased to see my letter in print and hope I am not writing too often.

All the crocuses have bloomed and gone and the sweet peas and different others are coming out.

About twenty miles from us there are any amount of trees, such as poplars, Balm of Gilead and different kinds of berry bushes. We found some wild hazel trees loaded with fruit last year. Last Sunday we went to visit my sister and brother-in-law. It is very pretty where they are at present. It is called Round Valley. All the homesteaders around here go there for wood, as there are both dry and green kinds there.

There has been a prairie fire up here, and it burnt a man's homestead and barn. It was only a mile from us. All the crops are up and looking nice.

With love to Cousin Dorothy I will close, hoping to have a correspondent.

Your little Cousin,
Sask. (a) GEORGIE T. F. COCKRAME.

STARTING SOME TREES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very pleased to see my letter in print as I am always very impatient to see my letter in the ADVOCATE. I wish some girls would correspond with me, as we are fifty miles out of town, so we do not see many girls.

We are twenty miles from Round Valley, and so there are not what you can call trees around here. We have a few poplars, some Balm of Gileads and some willows, which we transplanted last year. While my brother was coming out of Battleford he saw some birch trees, and as he saw that they were in soft ground he pulled up six trees which we have planted in front of the window.

Last summer when the berries were out, my two sisters, my mother and myself picked forty pounds of blueberries and high bush cranberries. We have planted a few of our garden seeds and the lettuce and radishes are up.

There are not many letters from around here. I think my sister and I, are about the only two from around this part of the country.

I remain your little reader,
Sask. (a) NORA H. T. F. COCKRAME.

A LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have one brother and three sisters. We drive five miles to Waskada school. I am in the third book and study arithmetic spelling, composition, reading, writing, and geography. When I am at home I wash dishes, dust, peel potatoes and bake a light cake for mamma.

Man. ((b) MARY IRENE WILDE. (10)

A COLT OF HIS OWN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the ADVOCATE about two years and thinks it is a good paper.

I, also, would like pen-names. I have two sisters in college. We live fifteen miles from town. My father carries the mail three times a week. I like to read the Ingle Nook and Quiet Hour best of all.

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Own Soap**

Best for baby, best for you.

Refuse imitations.

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs., Montreal.

Try "Albert"
Talc—Violet
Scented and
Antiseptic.

We have five young kittens, one dog twenty-six head of cattle, three calves and four colts. One colt is mine.

Alta. (b) ARTHUR MEADE. (9)

KILLED A LYNX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have written you a letter before I will write you one again. We have nine cows, two little calves, ten horses, eighty-two chickens and about one hundred pigs. My brother killed a lynx and a coyote last summer.

Alta. (b) EARL WALKER.

THE HAPPY BIRDS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you since last year. I have been reading your letters and the children's.

Our teacher had just been telling us not to pick too many flowers at once, and not to take any more than one up by the root, unless you want to transplant them.

There are a lot of wild violets everywhere this season. The violets are very pretty little flowers.

The birds are very happy these mornings. They are so happy singing that they waken me up in the mornings.

I received a pretty post card from Nice, Italy.

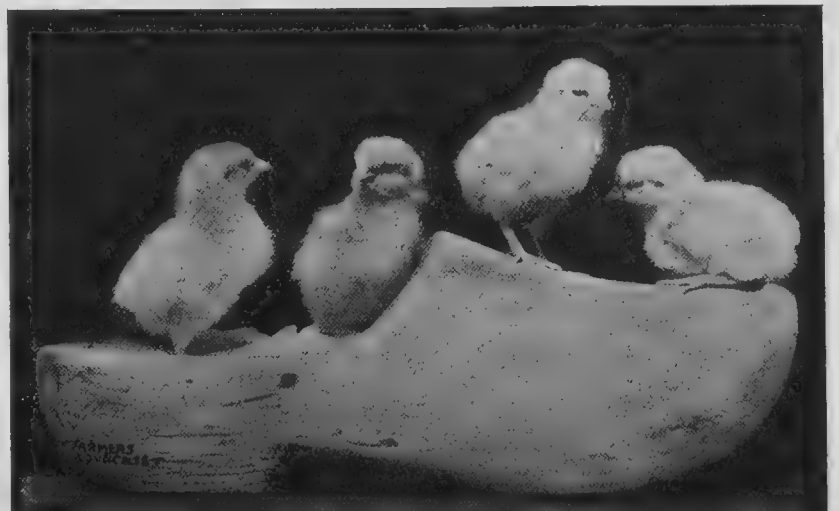
Auntie in the far north sent us a letter this spring which took nearly two months to come.

Good-bye Cousin Dorothy,
Yours lovingly,
Alta. (a) MAY M. CARTER.

(It is always a pleasure to get your letters because they are ready for the printer without making any changes except to put on a heading and mark off the post office. I wonder if "Auntie" in the far North is anywhere on the route taken by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron whose journey has been spoken about in the Ingle Nook. It would be splendid if they could meet. C. D.)

* * *

The question of entertainment in the home finds its solution in the presence of a Goulay-Angelus piano. Both paterfamilis and the young people will find their pleasure and attractions in it as it will bring within their reach the best that can be offered, grave or gay, in the world of music.



A SPRING QUARTETTE

Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued from page 852)

ever I seen a man overcome, I seen one that day. 'How much--how much do I owe you?' he says. 'It's all paid for,' says I, as namby-pamby as a squab on a nest o' moulting eggs. 'How--how paid for?' says he. Then what did I do, 'stead o' settin' my cap for him, the way some was doin', who, ef the world is to be believed, their looks was no better 'n mine, but I ransacked around in the little peahen of a brain girls has bestowed on 'em at that age, an' anchored up by some drippin's o' religion I'd heard to meetin', an' saps I, as softy as a mess of squash in the middle o' a lily pond, 'Free Grace' has paid for it,' says I. 'Did you ever?' added Caroline; 'maybe that don't make you sick, but it does me.'

Rob stood shaking as with ague, tears of exquisite joy rolling down his cheeks.

"I don't wonder ye've got a fit," observed Caroline, rapidly fanning her own nauseated features with the emblematic cap on which "Try Old Honest Soda" made a startling appeal to the needs of the situation. "Some says they sees their lost youth beckonin' of 'em back. Considerin' the pea-hen brains of them years, ef mine beckoned to me I shouldn't go, that's all." She spoke with the simple quietness of resolution, and continued, in gentle strain: "I'm a-knittin' you some socks, too. I've seen your wash out on the line, and tho' I don't say it to shame you, yet the truth remains the same, that some things is past mendin'. Boughten hose is nothin' but a man cheat, anyway. I've wrought up somethin' that'll stand by ye, as my man could testify ef he was here instead of havin' lain his earthly garments by. The yarn is 'Old Reliable Ironsides' brand, same as I've been a-knittin' on these twenty years, fetched over from Waldeck through Jim, an' bought of old Jo Playmus without no break or disagreement between us all these years that be."

"I do not wonder that you have friends," said Rob, and though his face was red and his voice trembled, yet the feeling with which he spoke was very real.

"Ya-as, oh, ya-as," continued Caroline, like a lady, to cover his embarrassment. "Many's the time when Jo Playmus has been over here fishin' an' slung feet along o' me an' my man, under the table. Ef there was an apple, or any other pie stuff to be raised, green or winter-proof, accordin' to the season, I made 'em a pie. Once he giv' me the caution at eleven o'clock him an' Jo 'ud be in to dinner at twelve. Don't say a word. I couldn't 'a' ketched my own feet, the way I fired 'em 'round. I rigged up that pie and had him in the oven by eight minutes past 'leven, and by forty after I had her out."

Rob questioned with a puzzled interested face of inquiry, and no guile.

"What made the pie a male when it went into the oven, and a female when it came out?"

"I don't know," replied Caroline Treet with an equally guileless manner of resignation. "God A'mighty fashioned the langwidge of men, an' I've allus had to take it as I found it. But I'm thankful to say the's so many words in the dictionary layin' around loose, you can pick an' choose without no fear o' gittin' in over your head. Some as hard work to find words, I know; but a my father used to say, 'Langwidge allus comes easy to Carline; it 'ud be better for her ef she was put to more pains to ackire it.' But what's the use in talkin? We can't deny our gif's no more than we can our failin's."

Rob assented with a look of unblemished sympathy; and the broaching of an entirely new theme was excused by thorough loyalty of the emotion which shone in his face.

"I should like to rent your house, by and by," he said, "for one thing, because I admire you so much; and it might be a mutual accommodation, if Mr. Trawles is so fortunate as to win you?"

"Oh, my, ya-as, my man was a good man," murmured the ever adroit and seaworthy Caroline, "a good kind man he was. I never see the tide makin' in

through the Gut but I think o' the shortness o' life; an' be we ready? Be I? Be you? as the hymn says; and I allus try to go to meet'n down to the River ef the 'is any. I'm sorry I didn't get some kind o' a sensible holt onto religion when I was younger; an' then ag'in I think, present time is the best time, after all an' I'm cert'nly more able to meet up with and examine doctrines now than when I didn't know no more 'n a weaklin' goose molting out her pinfeathers."

"Captain Treet was lost at sea, I've heard?" said Rob, and with the words as he faced Caroline, he lifted his hat from his damp curls.

"He was an able seaman," she made proud rejoinder, "and a great hand to cruise. Oh my, ya-as, he cruised as fur as the fardest, an' his talk was interestin'. Take what he'd met up with, an' his natterally seaman onchristian ways o' tellin' it, I could set by the hour, with my feet hove into the oven door on a cold day to hear his gab. Ef he was here now, you wouldn't like nothin' better 'n to hear him reel it off. Ya-as, he's gone, the way we all must go, hauled up to our last final restin' place."

Rob thought of Mrs. Stingaree and her getting up and going forth, and his incipient notions of immortality found vent to the intended comfort of Caroline Treet's soul. "I don't believe they go there," he said. "I believe, when they get quit of it all here they go somewhere else. That's what I believe."

"What you drempt that time poor Mis' Stingaree died seems to have made dreadful fast on to you," answered Mrs. Treet, with an intimation in her own tone that the thought of continued existence was a normal and plausible one. "So far as that is concerned, Robert, your beliefs an' my beliefs is jest as firm-mated as Virginny Stafford's oxen, an' goes calmly on their way. I lost two children when they was babies. They was jest a-gittin' into the habit o' smilin'; an' I don't mind sayin' that my thoughts o' them is *livin'* thoughts. Ef I git low by day and imagines of 'em dead, the good God sends 'em down at night! smilin' an' dimplin' and beckonin' of me, as plain to say as ef the words was spoke, 'All is well, all is well; never afear'd to come. We couldn't smile at you like we're a-smilin' ef all wasn't well.'"

(To be continued)

* * *

Owing to its exclusive devices such as the melodant, the phrasing lever, the mldoy button and the diaphragm pneumatics, the Gourlay-Angelus piano plays with all the individuality and authority of a virtuoso. It was the first on the scene and from its marked superiority it is still entitled to the last word.

GOSSIP

Rosadora, Mr. Bryce's champion mare, has produced a filly foal, the get of Perpetual Motion.

A GREAT SALE OF JERSEYS

The dispersion sale, on May 12th, of the Overton Hall herd of Jersey cattle belonging to Mr. J. M. Overton, Nashville, Tennessee, proved a signal success, the 80 head sold averaging \$419.50. Omitting three blemished animals, the average was \$422.36. The highest price for a bull was \$5,000 for the seven-year-old Imp. Brookhill Fox, by Champion Flying Fox, purchased by Belle Meade Farm, Tennessee. The highest price for a female was \$2,550, for Imp. Golden Jolly's Lady Viola, by Golden Jolly, purchased by T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa. A dozen others sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,860. Six bulls, over a year old, averaged \$1,111. Thirty-four cows averaged \$403; seven bull calves averaged \$425, and twelve heifer calves averaged \$217. Surely the Jerseys are holding their own.

LIVE-STOCK ADVERTISING

The breeder of pure-bred stock to be worthy of his vocation should be a man of high ideals in his profession, for breeding good stock is a profession requiring the best judgment, skill and education. The breeder may have all these qualifications, the best of foundation stock, the facilities for giving them the

best of care, and yet fail of success, simply because he fails to show the public what his skill and judgment has produced. In other words, "he hides his light under a bushel."

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* * *

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DRYDEN SHORTHORN SALE.

The auction sale of John Dryden and Son, held at Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ontario, on June 6th was an unqualified success. The Dryden Shorthorn herd is famed all over this continent for its breeding and high quality, famed not alone in the Dominion, east and west, but in the United States as well, and many noted Shorthorn breeders from the republic were at hand, from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Kentucky and took 21 of the 44 animals offered. Prices realized were good, the 44 averaged \$210 a head, the highest price, \$460, being paid for a two-year-old. An eight months' old calf brought \$450. This calf was a typical Shorthorn, sired by Lavender Earl and contains in its pedigree such names as Collynie Archier, Prince Gloster, and Royal Barmpton. The day was ideal, the crowd large, and the bidding brisk, the 44 head selling in just a little under two hours. American buyers paid an average of \$245 for what they got, and Canadian purchasers \$193. Geo. P. Bellows and Geo. Jackson were the auctioneers.

Golden Hope; calved Oct. 17, 1906, sold to D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, for \$460.

Clipper Rose; calved March 2, 1904, due to calve Sept. 17, sold to J. A. Countryman and Son, Lacheele, Ill., for \$325.

Highland Rose; calved Feb. 2, 1906, due to calve Nov. 24, sold to D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio for \$225.

Bertie's Rose; Oct., 1, 1906, sold to W. E. Hall, Mobile, Iowa, for \$100.

Northern Bessie; calved Oct. 20, 1905, sold to D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio, for \$250.

Ramsden E; calved Oct. 25, 1905, sold to T. J. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, for \$100.

Rosebud 4th, Imp; calved March 8th, '05 and due to calve Oct. 25th, 1908, sold to James O'Hara, Minnesota, for \$400.

Caroline; calved Jan. 26, '06, sold to W. E. Hall of Mobile, Iowa, for \$160.

Victoria Gem; calved Jan. 16th, '06, sold to W. E. Hall, Mobile, Iowa, for \$250.

Victoria Girl; calved Feb. 24, 1907 sold to W. E. Hall, Mobile, Iowa, for \$105.

Dum-na-glass Nonpareil 4th; calved Sept. 2, 1905, sold to J. A. Countryman and Son, Lacheele, Ill., for \$255.

Golden Sunlight; calved Dec. 7th, 1905, sold to D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio, for \$290.

Golden Ray; Red, calved Sept. 26th, sold to W. E. Hall, Mobile, Iowa, for \$190.

White Feather, 6th; calved March 2, 1907, sold to T. J. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio, for \$150.

Lavender Spinster; calved Jan. 24, 1906, sold to T. J. Johnston of Columbus, Ohio, for \$350.

Lavender Baroness; calved Nov. 12, 1906, sold to J. A. Countryman and Son, Lacheele, Ill., for \$155.

Lavender Lassie; calved Feb. 16, 1907, sold to D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, for \$205.

Village Lassie 7th; calved Nov. 29, 1906, sold to D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, for \$225.

Choice Merchantman; calved Sept. 20, 1906, sold to George J. Dickenson, Sault, Mich., for \$300.

Belmar Bessie 3rd; calved Sept. 4, 1906; sold to G. S. Holmes, Lexington, for \$400.

CANADIAN BUYING:

Imp. Rosebud 3rd; calved June 3, 1901, sold to Jno. McKenzie, Columbus, Ont., for \$165.

Scottish Thistle 4th; calved March 10, 1906, sold to Jno. Campbell, Woodville, for \$300.

Victoria Duchess; calved Sept. 1, 1901, sold to Senator W. E. Edwards, Rocklyn, for \$355.

Lavender Lass; calved Oct. 15, 1903, sold to J. I. Davidson, Ashbury, for \$250.

Lavendar Spot 2nd; calved Jan. 17, 1907, sold to J. I. Davidson, Ashburn, for \$125.

Village Lassie 2nd; calved Oct. 15, 1904, sold to J. I. Davidson, for \$275.

Collynie Rose; calved Nov. 28, 1902, sold to A. F. G. Auld, Eden Mills, for \$415.

Scotch Bud; calved Jan. 12, 1906, sold to Jno. Miller Ashburn, for \$200.

Duchess of Gloster 101st; calved March 9, 1903, sold to Thos. Baker, Colina, for \$220.

Gloster of Ivanhoe 1st; calved June 15, 1905, sold to J. I. Davidson, for \$135.

Northern Heroine; calved Jan. 15, 1907. Sold to J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston for \$100.

Princess Beauty; calved Oct. 31, 1903, sold to Thos. Colwill, Brooklin, for \$75.

Blythesome; calved Feb. 12, 1905, sold to Moses Doolittle, Columbus, for \$200.

Calf of same, dropped Sept. 10, 1907, sired by Lavendar Earl, sold to J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, for \$450.

Bonnie Princess; calved Nov. 22, 1905. Sold to E. Bears, Port Perry, for \$95.

Bright Beauty; calved Oct. 21, 1906. Sold to John Campbell, of Woodville, for \$100.

Bloom II.; calved Feb. 26, 1907, sold to John Campbell, of Woodville, for \$100.

Emily; calved Feb. 16, Prince Gloster. Sold to Geo. McMillan, Greenbank, for \$80.

Lavinia's Model; calved Oct. 13, 1901, sold to Thos. Dewey, Port Hope, for \$155.

Harriet; calved Feb. 23, sold to Geo. McMillan, Greenbank, for \$80.

Gallant Princess; calved Jan. 30, sold to Chas. Honey. Port Perry, for \$100.

Golden Prize; calved Oct. 9, 1906. Sold to G. Christie, Aberdour, for \$300.

Attorney; calved Feb. 22, 1907, sold to Edwin Balsden, Pickering, for \$70.

THE BOYD SALE.

Exceptionally fine weather had the effect of inducing a very large attendance at the implement and stock sale of the Manitoba Ranching and Grain Growing Co., on the 10th inst. The premises are situated about 12 miles southeast of Carberry. and the road between the two places was an avenue of continuous travel from early morning until noon. Many good buyers were in evidence, and although it was somewhat after the advertised time that auctioneer T. C. Norris of Griswold, and R. H. Lindsay of Carberry were able to open the sale, good progress was made, bidding was reasonably lively and fair prices were realized, with a large percentage of cash payments. The chattles which consisted of a large outfit of implements which sold well. About 200 head of cattle were offered among which were 60 head of Galloways, of various ages, ranging from cows of 8, 9, and 10 years down to spring calves, but having been wintered out on the range were not in strictly first-class condition, but pedigree told a good story and very fair prices were realized. The balance of the herd was composed of Shorthorns and good grades. Quite noticeable among the bunch was thirty head of young steers for which there was considerable competition, the prices averaging \$25.00.

About forty horses were sold consisting of four imported Clydesdal mares, three stallions and over thirty work horses, colts and brood mares with good prices predominating, running \$50 for youngsters, and up to \$500 for the more mature. The imported mares were in keen demand with bidders from all parts of the province. Among the horses were a few good Hackney grades which brought good prices with about fifteen mares in foal from "Alfrida" and one of the best imported Hackneys. Considering the stringency of the money market the sale was a success, realizing over \$11,000, a large percentage of which was cash.

Let it pour

Our experts have made a study of climatic conditions in Canada. Our paper shells are made damp and rain proof expressly to meet these conditions.

Imported shells are made for a general export trade by manufacturers who have not investigated the wants of the consumer here.

For all sizes and makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DOMINION AMMUNITION

British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS with Water Free

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly payroll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and no rent to pay for it. Apply to

D. R. TAIT, Secretary, Director

Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:

B. M. Tomlinson & Co., Edward Building
opp. Eatons, Winnipeg, Man.

CULTIVATORS

We handle the best line of Cultivators, drawn by one horse, on the market. This cultivator has a plow attachment which hills up one side of each of two rows at the same time. Price \$10, or with hiller, \$13. Send for our catalogue of all kinds of Hand Cultivators, Garden Seed Drills, Sprayers, and special Hoes.

JOHNSTON & SCOTT, 411 Main St., Winnipeg

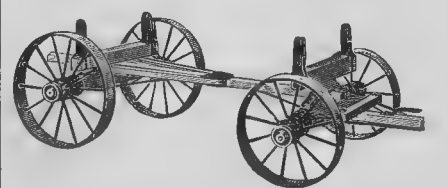
\$10 a day may be earned by a man using our machinery. Some earn more. FULL LINE for prospecting for water, coal, mineral, oil, etc. Any DEPTH, any DIAMETER. PUMPS also. Free catalogue.

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SAVE YOUR MONEY YOUR ENERGY YOUR HORSES YOUR CROPS!

By using a low wheeled, wide tired Handy Wagon
\$31.50 BUYS THE ECLIPSE



Front wheels, 28 inches; rear wheels, 30 inches; arm, 3 1/2 x 10; tires, 4 inch x 1/2 inch steel, heavy hickory axles, strong bolsters, well ironed throughout, capacity 4,000 lbs., guaranteed standard truck. Write for our big 1908 catalog, which gives full details concerning this truck and a thousand other articles offered at equally as low prices.

The WINGOLD STOVE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
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DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CHICKS DIE.

I had a hatch of chicks from the incubator on May 21, and since then many have died, although they came strong and did well for a few days. Could you suggest a remedy?

Alta.

E.F.W.

Ans.—It is impossible to tell without knowing something of the case, surroundings and breeding; probably the cause is bowel trouble, due to unsuitable food (feed young chicks dry food), or in breeding or dampness.

INTEREST ON CHEQUE: PORTABLE GRANARIES.

"A" sold a farm to "B". "B" met "A" one day before second payment was due and told him that payment would be made through a certain bank. "A" replied that arrangements had been made for its reception. "A" went on a journey that day and shortly after arrived at destination received a notice from the bank to say that an amount had been placed there to his credit. "A" at once forwarded a cheque through his agents to obtain the money but was told that the payment was in the form of a cheque which required "A's" endorsement. It took nearly a month for "A" to secure money for this cheque. Is he not entitled on the amount for this time?

"A" stipulated in agreement of rate that two portable granaries were not to be included with the farm and that "A" was to be allowed to take them away. "A" sold them to "C" who hauled them off and "B" now accuses "C" of theft, claiming the granaries are his, (B's). What can be done in this matter, and who is in the right.

Alta.

W. J. B. F.

Ans.—No we do not think anything can be recovered as "A" did not make any arrangement with the bank in the event of payment being made by cheque, nor did he give anyone power of attorney to sign the cheque.

2. When a farm is sold the stationary improvements remain upon it. The question then arises "are portable granaries stationary improvements." We do not think they are but have never seen an opinion of account upon the matter.

STALLION FEE IN DISPUTE

I sold a mare to my neighbor, supposed to be in foal and telling him so at the time, also mentioned that he should pay for the foal. He now wants to get out of paying for the foal after everything is O. K. What can I do; and what is your advice on same?

Sask.

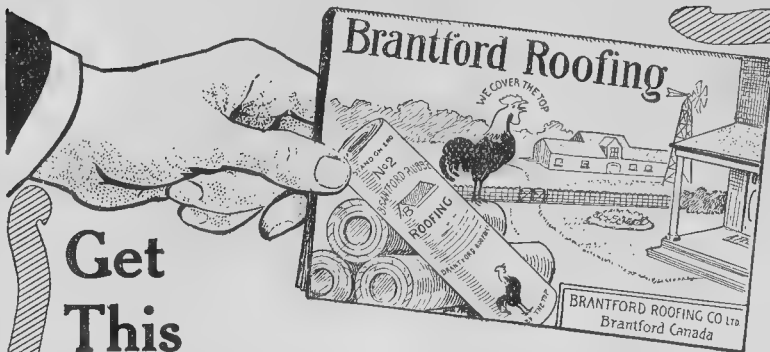
G. Mc T.

This is a case where the present owner of the mare is under moral obligation to pay the service fee and the previous owner is under legal obligation. If the case were taken before a court the judge might decide that the moral obligation is the stronger, but he would also consider that the seller probably received more for the mare on account of her being in foal than he would if she had not been in foal and that therefore the party who is legally responsible should pay. Or it might be submitted in evidence that the mare was sold below her real value on the understanding that the buyer would pay the service fee.

On most stallion bills notice is given that if a person disposes of his mare before foaling time he will be held responsible.

SWEENEY.

Colt, now three years old, when a yearling tried to jump a wire fence, and fell over it. When two years old, he was pushed over a gate. He appeared all right this spring, and we worked him. One night he seemed tired, and moved one fore foot with a rotary motion outward. The muscles over the shoulder-blade have fallen in, and the skin is



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Any man who intends to roof a building this season cannot, or, at least, should not, make his final decision until he has studied the information contained in our handsome new catalogue.

Many of the facts stated in our Catalogue are often over-looked—with sometimes costly results—when selecting the roofing material.

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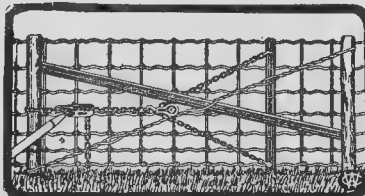
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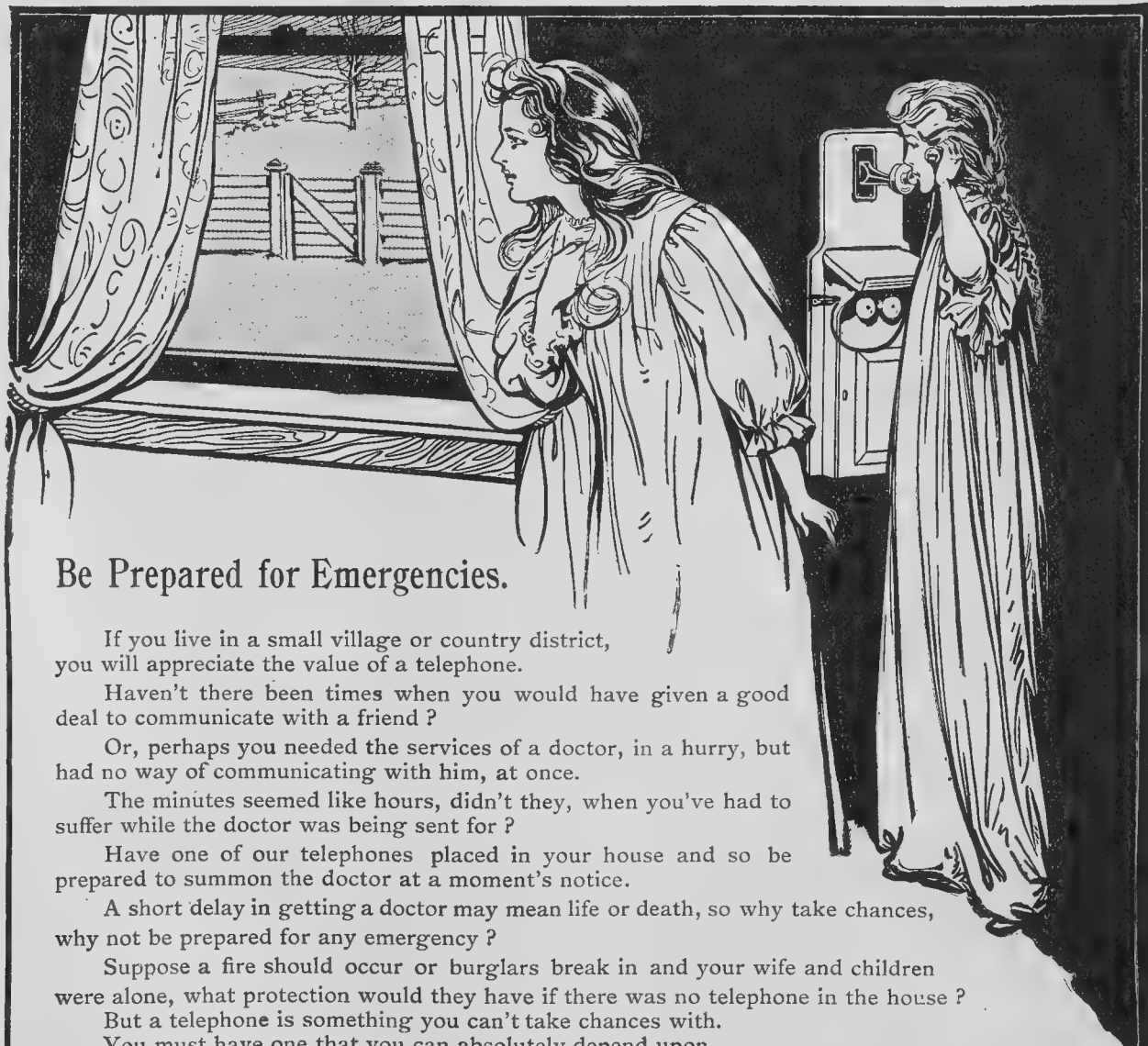
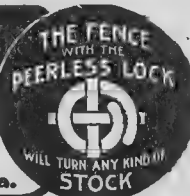
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HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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Be Prepared for Emergencies.

If you live in a small village or country district, you will appreciate the value of a telephone.

Haven't there been times when you would have given a good deal to communicate with a friend?

Or, perhaps you needed the services of a doctor, in a hurry, but had no way of communicating with him, at once.

The minutes seemed like hours, didn't they, when you've had to suffer while the doctor was being sent for?

Have one of our telephones placed in your house and so be prepared to summon the doctor at a moment's notice.

A short delay in getting a doctor may mean life or death, so why take chances, why not be prepared for any emergency?

Suppose a fire should occur or burglars break in and your wife and children were alone, what protection would they have if there was no telephone in the house?

But a telephone is something you can't take chances with.

You must have one that you can absolutely depend upon.

Send us your address and we will tell you all about a reliable telephone that is easily installed at a small cost.

Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.

Montreal and Winnipeg.

No. 303

Use address nearest you.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

MEN WANTED—Good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer, \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Room 163. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men. 24-6

HELP SUPPLIED FREE—The Central Employment Agency is the most reliable in Winnipeg. Farm help a specialty. 191 Henry Ave., phone 5006. 24-6

BRICKS FOR SALE—One hundred thousand bricks at \$7.00 per thousand on car. David Girouard, Somerset, Man. 24-6

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE—For sale 3,000 Boiler tubes suitable for fence posts. Apply to Waterloo Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 1-7

FOR SALE—Threshing outfit, twenty horse traction engine, 32 x 56 separator. For further particulars apply to Calder, Clapton, Strassburg, Sask. 24-6

WANTED—Pony mares to breed to "Drew", a beautiful jet black imported pedigree Shetland. Terms—Fifteen dollars, including one month's pasture. At owner's risk. Apply to Postmaster at Bagot, Man. 17-6

POSTCARDS—Send us 10 cents coin and we will mail you 10 colored art and view cards. List free. The Western Specialty Co., Winnipeg, Canada 17-6

WANTED AT ONCE—A French Coach Stallion. Must be a good one and price reasonable; age not objected to. Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane, Alta. 24-6

CATTLE or SHEEP RANCHES on the North Thompson River. Abundance of free range; will lease, take partner, or sell. J. D. Scott, 436 Granville Street, Vancouver. 17-6

WE WANT YOU to mail us your watch for repair and we will tell you what the cost will be. We are specialists in watch repairing. The Manitoba Watch & Jewelry Co., 275 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man. T.F.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg. P. O. Box 481. 20-

FARM HELP and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians (56 Lafayette Street. Telephone 1198 Franklin) New York City. **FREE LABOR OFFICE.** Send for circular and application blanks. 22-7

SNAPS—Improved Berkshires for sale, \$7.00 each, registered. These are bred from stock, first winners, their class, Brandon, 1907, was selected from pairs not akin. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE—Half section, 3½ miles from town, 160 acres in crop, will sell with or without crop. H. Leslie Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 1-7

POULTRY AND EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

W. J. CURRIE, Lauder, Man., Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Exhibition birds for sale. One hundred birds to select from. Eggs in season. T. F.

C. W. ROBBINS, Chilliwack, B.C., breeder of laying strains, Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2. 15-7

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, t.f.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Buff Orpington Eggs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. T.F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home wood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

GEO. SWALES, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 17-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, beeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and care fully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. T. F.

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses T. F.

JAS BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-17

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellishoro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O., Vancouver Is., B. C.

H. C. GRAHAM, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdale and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

tight What is the trouble and cure, and what caused it?

W. T.

Ans.—This is sweeny, and was caused by working. It is very often seen in young horses worked on soft ground, and especially if worked in the furrow to the plow. Cure is slow. It usually requires several months. It will be better if he is given rest; but, at all events, must not be worked on soft ground. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair of the shrunken muscles. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well, once daily, with the blister for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn out to grass now, but apply oil every day. In three weeks blister again, and after this, once monthly until the muscles have grown full.

V.

FILLY TIRES WHEN WORKED.

Four-year-old filly works well for about three-quarters of a day, and then tires. She begins to lag and wobble sideways, steps cross-footed, hangs head, and nearly falls down. She eats and drinks well. Does not urinate when at work, though she sometimes acts as though she would like to. She urinates freely when unhitched.

Ans.—The filly is not able to perform the work she is asked to, and as a consequence she tires. She is but a colt, and cannot be expected to do the work of a mature horse. She may not be able to stand as much as the ordinary filly of her age and size, as she may be constitutionally weak. She is simply not able to perform a full day's work. She is not suffering from any disease, hence requires no drugs. Either work her more easily, or only one-half of each day. Feed her well, and she will gradually gain strength. Many young horses, and some old ones, will not urinate when in harness, but most of them soon learn to do so.

V.

FEEDING CALVES

We are boiling flax seed every day for our calves. Would oil cake do as well? Why is it that people will sell flax and buy oil cake for fattening cattle? Surely the whole flax containing oil should be better for fattening purposes! How does cottonseed meal compare with oil cake for fattening purposes? What is its price, and where can it be procured?

Oak Lake. Farmer.

Ans.—It is not good practice to boil flax seed for calves. The oil in the seed vaporizes at a temperature below the boiling point and considerable of the fat is lost if the grain is boiled. Make a jelly of the seed by pouring hot water on it, and start the calves off on a table-spoonful a day. Few calf feeders sell flax and buy oil cake or linseed meal. Oil cake, however, for older cattle is a more economic feeding stuff than flax seed, being richer in protein, the ingredient most required in feeding all kinds of cattle, except calves. The older animals can make use of the starch and fibre in the feeding ration for fat-producing purposes, while the calf's digestive system is not adapted for using this coarser material. Hence, for the calf the oil or fat is the important ingredient of the ration and flaxseed became it is rich in oil is used, while in older cattle the carbonaceous material of the ration is useful in producing fat and protein larger quantities are necessary. The oil, therefore, may be extracted from flaxseed and the material that remains be quite, if not more valuable as a feeding stuff for this class of animals than the seed itself would be.

No experimental data is at hand covering tests made to determine which of these two meals are the better in cattle fattening. Cottonseed meal is a little richer in protein, than oil meal, but is often inferior in quality but the data on record is not sufficient to warrant one in placing a value above the other upon one of these feeds. The composition gives the cottonseed a slight advance.

Seed houses generally handle these materials. You should be able to get either of these feeding stuffs in your own market.

U S U S

For 16 Years the Best

STILL BETTER

1908

The market to-day is flooded with separators of every style and description, and all make "big claims!"



But the World's Record for clean skimming in 50 consecutive tests is held by only one Separator, and that one is the reliable

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

in competition with all other Standard makes. Is not this convincing proof of which is best? Daermen, "get wise."

Send to-day for Catalogue No. 110

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U. S. FARM MACHINE CO. BURLINGTON, VT.

FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks

Three miles from New Westminster

Cleared land \$200.00 per acre

Uncleared ,, \$125.00 ,,

Quarter Cash, balance very easy

Write at once

DOMINION TRUST CO. Ltd.

New Westminster, B. C.

"SAFE-LOCK"

METAL SHINGLES

WEAR WELL



Mr. Banford of Hainesville, Ont. writes on Jan. 19, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction....I am well pleased....just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no holes, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

Residence of Mr. D. Zurbrugg, Twinstock, Ont. Roofed with "Safe Lock" shingles.

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

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there are many new advertisements every week and it pays to use them either for buying or selling.

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THROMBOSIS

I have a horse that went lame in his right hind leg this spring.

The first time he took lame we were going out to field, and before we got 100 rods from the barn, he was so lame he could not bear his weight on it. We left him standing until noon and then he was apparently all right again, but before we could lead him to the barn he was as lame as ever, and in great pain. He is not lame now, but have not hitched him for a couple of weeks; but the last time he was, he went lame the same as the first time. There is no outward appearance to indicate his lameness. He gets in such pain that he sweats all over and falls down if made to travel. He is 13 years old.

Man. D. H. B.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from "Thrombosis" of the "Iliac Arteries." That is, blood clots are formed in the vessels and finally become changed in structure, until they form plugs, which become wedged into the blood vessel, generally where the latter gives off a branch and becomes forked. In this case the vessels affected are situated in the region of the pelvis, and supply blood to the hind limbs. The lameness which you describe is characteristic of this disease, and is brought about from the muscles, which are served by the affected vessels with blood, no longer receiving the quantity necessary for their functional activity, hence are incapable of sustaining severe exertion.

While the animal is at rest, circulation is carried on by smaller vessels, it is only on movement and exertion that the symptoms develop. There is very little that can be done for this condition it is usually incurable, but a run at grass for the summer may bring about satisfactory results.

PROVING RIGHTS.

If a child's birth had been neglected to be registered and he is now of age, can he claim his father's property in event of his father dying without making a will? If not what steps should be taken?

Ans.—It will be necessary for him to prove his identity by witnesses, if there is any objection to his taking the property as a matter of course.

HEMMORRHAGE FROM POINT FIRING.

I had a five-year-old horse that had a ringbone on each of his front feet. A government veterinary who was in the district examined him and claimed that the proper way to treat the blemishes, would be to fire them and apply a blister. He claimed that there was no doubt about that treatment effecting a cure, so I allowed him to go ahead with the job. He roped the horse after throwing him, and with a small flat iron red hot, he burnt streaks the whole length of the fetlock or pastern, in five different places, but did not burn them through the skin. Then with a sharp round iron, red hot, he punched holes in a number of places right through the skin. Blood flowed freely from two of the holes, one on each side in the back part of the pastern, just above the heel. He then applied some ointment as a blister and let him up. He bled at these two holes for some time, but after a time the blood ceased.

In about two days after I washed the foot off with some warm water and castile soap, and greased it with soft fresh lard. The next or third day the blood started again from the hole on the inside of the foot. I did not see it bleed but it must have bled with great force, as the blood had dashed about four feet up on the wall. The stable floor was covered. There could not be less than half a pail, judging by what was lying on the floor, but it had stopped before I noticed it. I washed it off clean again and greased it several times. In about a week it started to bleed again in the night time and when I went out in the morning, he had bled to death. I had always kept his head tied up so that he could not get at it with his teeth. The first time that it started bleeding, I could tell that he had struck it with the other foot, as the skin was knocked off on the side of the foot, just ahead of where the blood came from. The last time that it bled and

killed him, I could not see anything that would cause it to start bleeding. Of course, it was all raw on both sides of the foot. On examining the foot after he was dead, the end of the vein could be seen sticking out, where the blood came from. Would you consider this proper treatment? Could I collect damages in any way from the veterinary?

Ans.—The hemorrhage was the result of the pointed firing iron having penetrated the blood vessels, an accident which occasionally happens in firing with this instrument. We are not in a position to say whether the operation was properly done or not, as we have not the opportunity of seeing the case. You would have to prove incompetence and carelessness to be successful in an action for damages against the veterinary surgeon.

PUFFY SWELLING ON STIFLE.

Last fall I noticed that one of my yearling colts was a little stiff on one hind leg. On examining him I found a soft puffy swelling in front of the stifle joint. I blistered it, but didn't do any good and it still remains. Swelling about as big as a half of a goose egg.

Sask.

J. A. T.

Ans.—The puffy swelling in front of the stifle joint, may disappear as the colt grows older; we would certainly expect this to take place this summer while the colt is at pasture. At all events, the only thing you can do is to blister it again, but this should not be done until next fall. After you have seen the result of the summer run at grass.

KICKING MARE.

I have a mare that is somewhat of a kicker, not very bad, but at times worse than others; but she is unpleasant to work with. What can you suggest to make her safe to work with? Would breeding her have a tendency to cure this vice?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In driving single in shafts kicking can be prevented by a strap buckled to the shaft on each side and passing over the rump, through a loop on the crupper strap. Working in double harness, prevention is not so easily managed. It would appear that by using breeching with straps snapped into a ring in a martingale at the belly-band, kicking could be to some extent prevented. To make this more effective in a bad case, a strap around each hind pastern, running through the ring on the breeching on each side, and to the ring on the martingale, or through a small pulley fastened there, might work well. We would not advise breeding her, as if worked, her kicking might cause abortion. And the vice might be inherited by her foal.

FATAL PARALYSIS.

Pregnant cow fed, on hay and chop, got run down, and began to fail in flesh. She lost the use of her hind legs, and could not rise, but could stand for a while when lifted. She was drenched with oatmeal and flaxseed gruel, and ate a little, and she chewed her cud, but she died. What was the cause of the trouble? What should have been done, and was it contagious?

A. J. K.

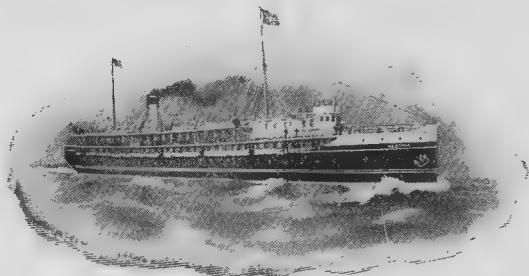
Ans.—She died of paralysis, which may be caused by digestive trouble, an injury to the spine, a growth upon the spinal cord, or congestion of the vessels of the cord. It is not contagious. Treatment is not always successful. It consists in purging with 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 oz. ginger, and following up with 2 drams nux vomica, three times daily; keeping comfortable and keeping up her strength by drenching as you did, and feeding on nourishing food when they will eat.

* * *

Money placed in the purchasing of a Goulay piano is an investment that will yield big interest for many years to come in adding to the pleasures and attractions of the home. Do not let the difference in price—a few dollars at the most—stand between you and a Goulay piano—because you will find on investigation that the Goulay is well worth the added price.

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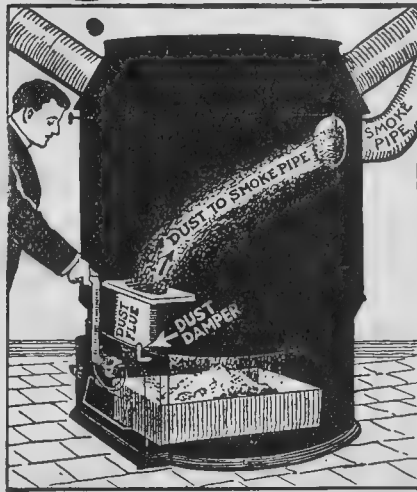
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Where Shaking is Respectable

A Draft off furnace dome, with no other assistance, is powerless to overcome the dust nuisance in shaking time. Only surplus dust rises of itself above the fire. Great bulk descends into ash-pit, and unless legitimate outlet is therein provided, dust will escape through ash-door slits and into operator's face.

In "Sunshine" Furnace the legitimate dust outlet is provided. It's a great big dust-pipe running straight from ash-pit to dome, thence to chimney. When big pipe damper is opened, all dust in ash-pit ascends to dome; then, when direct drafts are opened, all dust passes up chimney.

Always the clean and quick dust route in "Sunshine" Furnace — via grate, to pan, to dust-pipe, to dome, to chimney, to open air.

Write to us for "Sunshine" testimonials received from your own townspeople.

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How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked.

Do you know that there is nothing as dangerous as a neglected cold?

Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption.

Many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the results."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

ONE CENT PER DOZEN

That is about all it costs to use Egg-Fresh, the wonderful new preservative that enables you to buy eggs when cheapest and have them fresh as new-laid when prices soar. Will keep eggs for months. Tested and approved by agricultural authorities. Save money. One box preserves many dozen. Send prepaid for 50 cents.

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depends upon the make of the wheel.

ELECTRIC WHEELS last almost forever. Fit any wagon, straight or staggered spokes. Write for the catalogue. We mail it free.

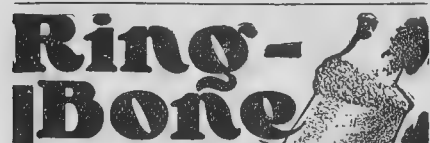
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Our Stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accommodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it. In Clydesdales we have two yearling stallions, one imported, Two-year-old and yearling fillies. A very fine lot of young shorthorn bulls and heifers by Missie's Prince (Imp.); Tam Glen at head of herd. Yorkshires, all ages; spring pigs at prices to suit. Barred Rock eggs at \$1.50 per setting of 14. Roland and Carman stations, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. N. R.

ANDREW GRAHAM
Pomeroy P.O.



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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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GOSSIP

SPORT IN THE FAR NORTH.

Marvellous stories are related of the agricultural possibilities of the far North, stories of grain growing in the Mackenzie Valley and potatoes maturing beyond the Arctic circle. Some of us, living in what we regard as a more salubrious clime, may be inclined occasionally to doubt the veracity of some of the statements made of the wonder of the northland in the vegetation line, but none of us are likely to dispute the claim that this is the greatest big hunting field extent on this continent, if not the most extensive in the world. It is the sportsman's paradise alright and will furnish sport and pastime in the way of hunting for generations to come. It is the land of the trapper, of the men who win a livelihood by the trap and gun. As yet the region has not been invaded by the city bred to do their two weeks' shooting in that land of plenty, but when the cry of "All board for Slave Lake!" becomes familiar, then the greatest hunting yarns we have yet listened to will be put into the shade by the trophies that will be brought to light by the Western Nimrods. All the trappers who visit civilization after years in the North tell of the splendid game there, and the retired Hudson's Bay servants verify the most wonderful reports published.

The ducks which are shot on the shores of the lakes throughout Alberta and the other Western provinces—and many of them potted at that—are reared amid the grasses of the Great Slave and other northern inland seas where the crack of the destroying shotgun is seldom heard. It is only occasionally that the traders have an opportunity to get among the wild-fowl, and then only a few hours are required to secure a splendid bag. One of the hunts which is always planned and which always meets with success is that of the crew of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Wrigley, which plies annually from Great Slave Lake up through the land of the midnight sun to the Arctic Ocean, carrying northward the supplies for the winter to the servants of the company and bringing southward the mails and good tidings to friends at home. The steamer is drawn up for the winter at Willow River, near Fort Mackenzie, the headquarters of the company in the north-west. This is shortly before the season closes, but the crew take a week for the hunt and start off in the small boat for a good shoot. The wild fowl are nice and plump and will soon be ready to migrate, to the South, as it is getting on towards the middle of September. The ducks and geese in that locality are so little accustomed to the sight of man and the sound and effect of his thunder tube that they do not take to flight, as they soon learn to in the South. The result is that the crew have toothsome eating when they return to winter quarters.

Then there is the land of the moose around Fort Providence on the Mackenzie River, where the lordly fellows are so tame that they often come to the bank of the river and stare with curiosity at the Wrigley as she steams northward. This curiosity often costs life, for if the steamer is on time the crew usually gets a few hours to go after game, and return with tender venison for the larder.

Other game in abundance roams through the North and the Indian only kills for food or for profit, so that there are not the number of game hogs that populate the civilized portions of Canada. Time will come some day when the Indians will become "civilized," and then will begin the depletion of the game lands. Bruin will be slaughtered at any time of year no regard being paid to the condition of his pelt nor the money it will bring on the market.

Gulls' eggs also form a most pleasant variation in diet for the northern dwellers, and no person can survey a gathering from Slave Lake without wishing he was in the land of fresh eggs from the free and wild. These eggs are gathered for food by the traders and their families, and com-

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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd.

pare more than favorably with the fruit of the domestic hen which has been "civilized."

AN ALFALFA KING.

R. E. Smith, of Sherman, Texas, is the alfalfa king of the world. He started in twelve years ago with five acres, then put in a hundred more, and has kept on increasing until now he has fourteen hundred acres in alfalfa. Last year it netted him \$109,200, not including the amounts of money received from the sale of hundreds of head of hogs, cattle and other live-stock that fattened in the alfalfa pastures.

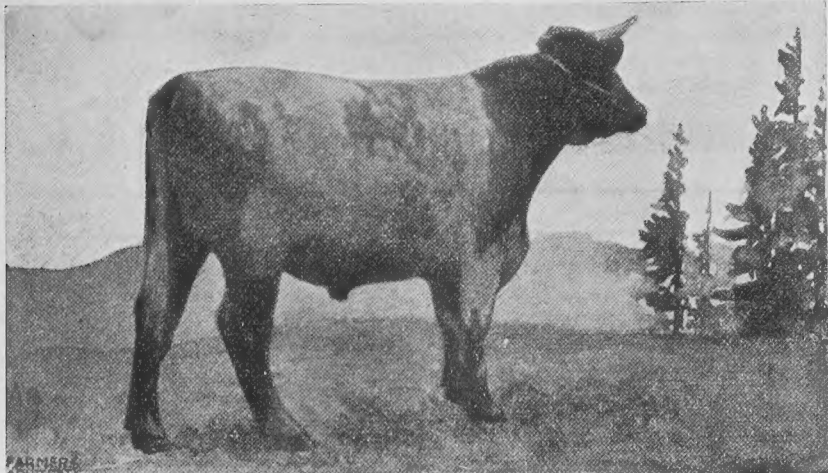
GOOD SHORTHORN SALES.

Shorthorns at auction sales in the States this spring have been realizing very fair prices, and the prospect is decidedly encouraging in sympathy with the upward tendency of the market for beef cattle. At the sale, on May 12th, of 42 head from the herd of Carpenter & Ross, at Mansfield, Ohio, an average of \$240 was made, the three-year-old cow, Sultan's Duchess of Gloster, topping the sale at \$800, the bid of D. R. Hanna, of Ohio. The highest price for a bull, \$600, was paid by A. Chrystal, of Michigan, for the roan yearling, Maxwealton

nationalities which was largely the foundation stock of our Canadian people. The Society's illustrated "Annual" will be issued in a few days, and will be mailed to members and applicants.

INTERNATIONAL BARLEY AND HOP EXHIBITION, BERLIN, 1908.

In connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence the Society "Versuchs und Lehranstalt fur Brauerei in Berlin" intends holding an International Barley and Hop Exhibition in Berlin from October 10 to 18, 1908. The society, which is the largest technical scientific Brewing Society in the world, both in regard to the number and the international extension of its members, has set itself the task, among other matters, to promote the cultivation of brewing hops and barley. Through its barley and hop cultivating farms, formed with the assistance of the Federal States and the co-operation of agricultural corporations, as well as by its annual barley and hop exhibitions which have taken place with the active support of the German Agricultural Society and the German Hop Growing Society annually since 1894, the "Versuchs und Lehranstalt fur Brauerei in Berlin" has contributed in no small measure towards



CHAMPION STEER AT CALGARY FAT STOCK SHOW. BRED AND FED BY BRYCE WRIGHT, DE WINTON

Dale. On May 13th, W. I. Wood, at Williamsport, Ohio, sold 45 head for an average of \$215, the females averaging \$246, the highest price, \$680, being paid by H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, for the roan four-year-old cow, Ury 4th. At Holstein, Iowa, on April 28th, the Ardmore Farm Co. sold 64 head for an average of \$197, the four-year-old bull, Superbus, going to C. E. Clark, of Minn., for \$1,025, and Imp. Lord Mount Stephen, in his nine-year-old form, brought \$400. The Red, White and Roans are evidently on the up-grade again.

AYRSHIRE LITERATURE.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., the energetic and efficient Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle-breeders Association, has recently issued a budget of exceedingly interesting literature respecting this popular dairy breed, including a history of the breed and of milk records of a number of Canadian herds, by Mr. Dan Drummond, of Ottawa; a history of the pedigree records of the breed in Canada, by the secretary; a list of the officers of the breed society; the standard of excellence and scale of points for the breed, and last, but not least, a copy of the artistic certificate given to the owners of all cows and heifers that qualify in the Record of Performance test, twenty-seven cows and heifers having already qualified in that test and won the diploma. As the Ayrshire breed originated in Scotland, and this being a Canadian test, it was thought to be suggestive to have the flag of Scotland and the Canadian flag represented; these are united in the beautifully-designed certificate by a blue streamer. A typical Ayrshire cow's head is surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves and the thistle—the emblem of Canada and Scotland entwined—and the border is made up of the emblem of Canada and the emblems of the four

cementing and promoting the important relations existing between brewers and agriculturists, serving as a model in this respect abroad. The continual growing exploitation of the technical progress and the active participation that the "Versuchs und Lehranstalt fur Brauerei" has taken therein, have led to the desire to make this year's barley and hop exhibition an international one. 'A prize competition will be connected with the exhibition, the awards being gold, silver and bronze medals; supplementary prizes in the form of money, commemorative medals and artistic articles will also be offered. The participation of those interested will take place through commissions formed for each country. Provision will also be made for the fit representation of the various countries on the jury, which will comprise the most prominent experts.

ALBERTA SHORTHORNS SOLD

Mr. John Ramsay of Priddis, Alta. who keeps a business like herd of Shorthorns, has recently sold to Mr. Chas. Lyall, of Strome, Alta, the Shorthorn cows and heifers: Loyals Belle Miss Trout, Duchess of Lincoln 6th, three red yearling heifers by Remus and one by Albertas Heir (imp). Loyals Belle is a four-year-old with a beautiful bull calf at foot by the good herd bull Lucerne (imp). She was first at Calgary as a two-year-old 1906, first at Edmonton as a three-year-old 1907, and first at Calgary 1907, as an Alberta bred cow or heifer. Her first calf was first at Calgary and second at Edmonton, as yearling bull 1907.

Miss Trout is a roan two-year-old, first at Calgary as a calf 1906, and champion at Calgary fat stock show 1907, first at Edmonton as a yearling, second at Calgary in the open class, and first for province bred 1907.

Duchess of Lincoln 6th, is a roan yearling heifer, first at Edmonton and Cal-

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS



This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm 1 mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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Yorkshires & Berkshires

We advise prospective purchasers to Buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price: save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that mean business. Write for particulars or send your orders to WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

The Shorthorn Herd

of Poplar Park Farm

is now headed by Marquis of Marygold, the senior champion bull at Brandon, Regina and Calgary this season. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale.

W. H. English & Sons Harding, Man.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

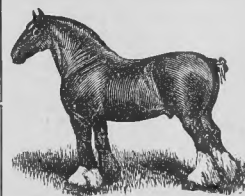
Egerton, Kent, England, exports Pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Grately and May Rose. The weight kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

WE have a nice lot of young stock for sale. In Red Polls both bulls and heifers under a year old, and a few choice heifers, two-year-olds. In Yorkshire Hogs we have spring pigs ready for shipment. They are the kind that make you money. Two of our sows raised 47 pigs, in 4 litters, in one year. They are easy feeders and rapid growers. Write for prices.

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BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM

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CALGARY, ALTA.

Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Since last December I have sold 42 STALLIONS and have now 20 STALLIONS on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.



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Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and 2-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

Write for prices and particulars.

Long-distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON

Fairview, C. N. R. Station.

Carberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station

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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

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LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg
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Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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PREVENT BLACKLEG

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To introduce we will send one 10-dose package* (value \$1.00) of

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"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

gary 1907, as heifer calf and one of the two that won first, as get of one bull at Edmonton.

Mr. Lyall is a young Scotchman with an instinct for cattle and who will, in all probability, be a creditable factor in the

success that is sure to follow Shorthorn breeding in the great stock province.

One of his neighbors, William Lindsay also took from Mr. Ramsay a two-year-old bull. In making change in his advertisement, Mr. Ramsay advises the public that he has four three-year-old red bulls and to reduce the herd in good time will sell some twenty females mostly with calves at foot.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING BRUSH.

A machine known as the Roose Brush Cutter is about to be placed on the market by Messrs. McNamara & Rubbra, of Wetaskiwin. It is a triangular platform on wheels to which is attached a heavy knife, seven feet long, set at an angle of forty-five degrees. To resist the side pressure of the knife as it strikes the brush the rear wheels are flanged and shaped much like the discs of a harrow. The work already performed by this machine is most gratifying, and at length solves the problem of removing brush from the land at a low cost. With it and a team two men can cut as much brush in one day as twenty men could by hand.

Not only does it cut small young trees, but large willows four and five inches thick fall before it as grass before a mower. It also cuts close to the ground. One man on the platform drives the horses, while another follows, removing the brush so that the horses can readily pass over the ground on the next swath.

When one considers the immense quantity of splendid land throughout the West, which is now practically useless on account of the brush, it is easy to see that this machine will be a great boon to the Western farmer. Without a doubt it will increase the value of land by several dollars per acre.

Mr. Gus. E. Roose, of Wetaskiwin, has the honor of being the inventor. He settled in Wetaskiwin about three years ago and took charge of Mr. McCarter's farm adjoining the town. He soon realized that a tremendous saving could be made by clearing the land of brush with a machine instead of doing it by hand. After considerable experimenting on many different ideas, he finally produced the brush cutter in its present shape, which he patented.

He has made arrangements with Mr. W. J. McNamara and Mr. T. C. Rubbra to manufacture the cutter on a large scale. Already a great number of farmers have seen it work, and have placed orders for them, and inquiries are coming in from all parts of the district, from others who are desirous of seeing the machine at work.

A demonstrating cutter can now be seen at the office of T. C. Rubbra, the Massey-Harris agent. Demonstrations will be given three or more times each week. Small bills, and an advertisement in the local paper, announce the dates. Demonstrations will be given in a great many of the towns of Alberta and Saskatchewan as soon as sufficient machines can be manufactured.

Messrs. McNamara & Rubbra have made arrangements to put the brush cutter on exhibition, and also give demonstrations at the Calgary Dominion Fair in July. Agents will be appointed in all the large towns throughout the three Provinces.

DRY FARMING LECTURES.

The Alberta Department of agriculture has made arrangements with Prof. H. W. Campbell, the dry farming expert, by which he will deliver a series of lectures in the province on the subject "Scientific Soil Culture and what it Means to the Great West." Lectures will be given as follows:

- June 15—Medicine Hat.
- " 16—Cardston.
- " 17—Magrath.
- " 18—Raymond.
- " 19—Lethbridge.
- " 20—Pincher Creek.
- " 22—Macleod.
- " 23—Clareholm.
- " 24—Nanton.
- " 25—High River.
- " 26—Gleichen.
- " 27—Didsbury.

Dispersion Sale

The undersigned will offer his entire herd of

SHORTHORNS

consisting of

20 COWS and 20 HEIFERS

AND 4 BULLS

BY AUCTION AT THE

C.P.R. SALE PAVILION, WINNIPEG

JUNE 24th

at 2 P. M.

This is a genuine dispersion sale and the stock will be sold without reserve as I am retiring from the business. In the herd are several young animals that have showyard qualities of a high order. I shall be pleased to mail a catalogue to any one interested.

T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer.

H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.



GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.



No Cure, No Pay

NOT A CENT TO PAY TILL CURED



Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with heads erect, chests expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am a man."

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over the kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be.

If so, I can cure you or you need not pay me. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

I believe that the best evidence is the word of an honest man who says, "You CURED ME." "I have used your Belt for three months. I am now free of Rheumatism. It has done its work well. I am satisfied it is the only cure for that disease."—J. H. SAGER, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—I write to let you know that your Belt is doing the work all right.

Yours very truly, W. T. CROFT, Virden, Man.

Dear Sir:—The use of your Belt has cured my kidney troubles and my stomach is steadily improving.

A. S. GILLESPIE, Masher, Ma

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your locality that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map. All I ask is that you secure me and pay me only when your cure is complete.

CALL TO-DAY

I have a beautiful book, full of good honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you, free, sealed, if you send me this coupon. Call for consultation. Free.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

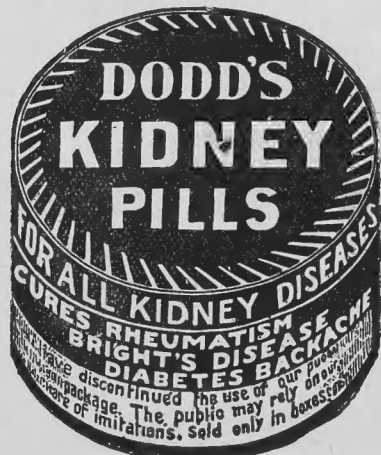
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Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p. m.



JAMES J. HILL AS A FARMER.

James J. Hill, the great railroad builder and manager, owns a 5,000 acre farm near St. Paul. He calls it North Oaks. Like everything else in which Mr. Hill engages in, this farm makes money. It is not a play farm—not at all. He goes in for profit and every detail of the place is looked after as carefully as the details of the big railroad.

There is a herd of 260 pure-bred cows on the place. Of these about 100 are pure-bred Ayrshires. This, however, is beyond all question the largest and most select herd of Ayrshires west of the Wisconsin border, if not indeed in the whole United States. At the present time 150 cows are being milked and output of butter is about 120 pounds a day. These cows are kept under what might be termed strictly farm conditions. During 1905 they produced 603 gallons per cow. The cash realized for the product per cow during that year was over \$60. Fourteen cows produced at the rate of 908 gallons per cow.

At present there are between 900 and 1,000 swine of all ages on the farm. As previously indicated, these are fed largely on skim milk from the dairy, especially when they are young. To this food is added shorts and a little grain and corn. The swine are kept pushing right along from birth until ready for market, so that in growing them as small an amount of feed as possible is consumed for maintenance.

North Oaks has also a flock of 200 head of Shropshire breeding ewes. From 180 ewes in 1904, 225 lambs were reared. Quite recently 100 old ewes were culled out from the flock and sold at \$4 per head.

Five hundred acres of oats were grown in the past season, which produced 24,500 bushels, or an average of 49 bushels per acre. This is certainly a very fine yield for land so light as is found on this farm. Of course, the wet season was favorable for producing on such land the past summer.

A large herd of deer is kept within inclosure on this farm; also a herd of buffaloes, the increase of which during the past year has been about 30 per cent. Some of these are the outgrowth of a cross between the Galloway and the buffalo.

Notwithstanding the enormous amount of business which rests upon Mr. Hill's shoulders, he still finds time quite frequently to drive out to North Oaks farm, and he takes an active interest in every phase of the work.

* * *

Another of the old guard of Shorthorn breeders will disperse his herd this month. Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., after fifty years of Shorthorn breeding will sell out completely on June 23rd. He wants every one to be there or send a bid. See the advertisement.

* * *

A striking illustration of the breeding principle that sons take from their mother, and daughters from their father, is shown in the history of the renowned trotting stallions Pilot Junior. While he had meritorious sons, yet his daughters gave to the world from him, some of the most renowned of modern trotters. His daughter, Miss Russel, was the mother of Maude S., 2.8½, and Nutwood 2.18½. His daughter's were the dams of Jay Every See, 2.10; Mambrino Gift, 2.20; Viking 2.19½; Noontide, 2.20½; Naid Queen 2.20½; Scotland, 2.22½. There are also twenty-six other sons and daughters in the 2.30 list.

Black Watch Remarkable for richness and pleasing flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2267



Miss Wilhelmina McCharles of Powassa, Ont., writes: "I have proved Zam-Buk a healing balm for eczema. My father had it very bad on his hands and they were swollen very much. One night he decided to try Zam-Buk. I had previously used it for Ringworm which I could not remove until I tried Zam-Buk. This removed the Ringworm in a very short time. In the morning father's hands were very much improved. He therefore continued using Zam-Buk, and the eczema is now all gone. I hold Zam-Buk in high esteem as a healing balm."

ZAM-BUK

is Healing, Soothing, Antiseptic. Of all druggists and stores, 50c, or postpaid from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

THE DERBY OF 1908.

It was a disconsolate crowd that returned from Epsom, Thursday, June 4th. Save a few Italian waiters of the Savoy Hotel, who backed the rank outsider Signorinetta from patriotic motives, and a handful of Americans like Sandy Dingwall, who backed Maher's mount for place, and the bookmakers, everybody was dissatisfied with the result of the great race. The majority of the bookmakers did not write a single bet of the winner, whose victory has so heavily hit the Americans that many of them are cabling home for funds because of their plunges on Belmont's and Vanderbilt's horses and mounts of Lyne and Maher. It was Richard Croker's tip that led Americans to plunge on Mountain Apple, ridden by Lyne. Croker and George Kessier wagered thousands a few moments before the race. While sitting in Abe Hummel's box Croker expressed his firmest belief in Lyne's victory. Both English and American money was lavished on Belmont's Norman III., while a large French contingent as well as American had the strongest faith in Vanderbilt's Seasick.

When in the paddock W. K. Vanderbilt told a friend that Seasick was in the fittest condition and certain to win, there was a great rush for the betting ring. Some good sized fortunes were dropped on the race.

Some delay was caused at the post by Azote and Vamoose breaking the tape, but ultimately a good start was effected. Only one of the favorites flattered his supporters at any point on the course. This was Mountain Apple, who took up the running upon entering the straight. He was pursued by Seasick II., Royal Realm, Signorinetta, Primer and Llangwm, but the pace was too fast for the son of Persimmon, and with the quarter mile still to go he dropped back beaten. At this stage the unfancied Italian filly, which had been occupying a nice place in the centre, raced to the front.

FAVORITES WALLOPED.

Not since Jeddah, another 100 to 1 outsider, won the Derby in 1898, has there been such an utter rout of the favorites. Signorinetta never has been seen to advantage. She could only reach fifth place in this year's Newmarket stakes. It is probable the filly did not carry more than £25 of the public money and her victory was received with dismay. The quoted price, 100 to 1 against, was purely nominal. Layers would have given any price asked. Except from the bookmakers, who had reaped perhaps the richest harvest of their lives, there was not a cheer to proclaim the victory of the Italian entry. The only horse, considered a possible winner, to secure a place, was Llangwm with Maher up. Both Norman III. and Seasick II. started well first and made a running in the early part, but soon fell into the ruck. Signorinetta is the first filly to win the blue ribbon since the victory of Shotover in 1882.

Seasick II. finished sixth, King Edward's Perrier thirteenth, Norman III.

fifteenth, and Azote, the milk-fed horse, seventeenth.

Mr. Vanderbilt, the owner of Seasick II., said his horse had done his best and could do no more. Mr. Belmont, owner of Norman III., said he had nothing to say. "The public has seen as much of the race as I have," he added.

GREAT SPECTATORS' RACE.

So after all the expectations, Maher was the only American to figure prominently in the Derby of 1908, which, from the spectacular point of view was the greatest Derby for years. For one moment, though, while passing Tottenham Corner, Lucien Lyne, on Mountain Apple, looked like a possible winner.

Signorinetta's time was 2 minutes 39 4-5 seconds.

Probably this was the first time in the history of the Derby that a man, garbed as was the owner of Signorinetta, in an old weather-beaten straw hat and stable clothes, led in the winner of the classic race.

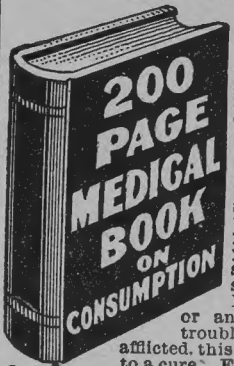
Signorinetta is entered for all the big races of the season, including the Oaks, and her recent victory at Epsom makes the chances of Richard Croker's great filly, Rhodora, of clearing the field less certain. The betting for the Oak in which Rhodora would have been an odds-on-favorite, has been considerably affected by the form shown by Signorinetta in the Derby.

The oldest Derby-goers say that never was there such a perfect day at Epsom Downs. It is certain that never in recent years has so much enthusiasm been evinced.

The royal party arrived before the first race was run. Richard Croker also was one of the early arrivals. He was followed closely by the Vanderbilts and the Belmonts.

Consumption Book

FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 616 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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Great English Remedy for

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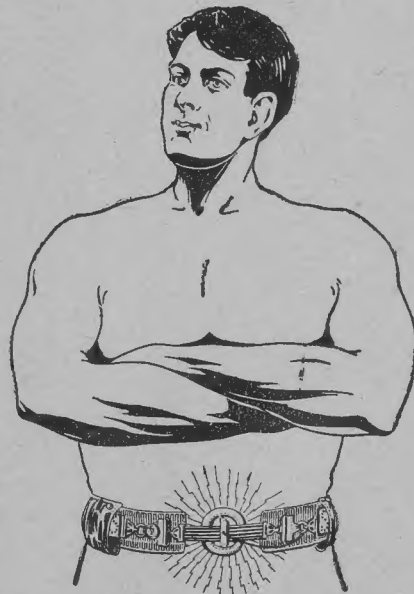
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STRENGTH FREE TO MEN

How to Regain it Without Cost until Cured



Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of youth.

For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further, I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Only One Kind of Roof I Know of is Guaranteed for 25 Years

OSHAWA Galvanized Steel Shingles make a roof that is only guaranteed, under seal and with \$250,000 back of it—guaranteed to be and to remain a **perfect** roof for twenty-five years: It is the only roof I know of that is sure to be a good roof for a **hundred** years. It's steel, you see, to start with—heavy (28 gauge) sheet steel of high quality. Can you imagine steel wearing out?—on a roof.

NOTHING but strains and rust can destroy or damage steel. Naturally, there's no strain on an Oshawa-shingled roof beyond its own weight. And rust simply cannot touch an Oshawa Steel Shingle, because it is galvanized, electrically coated with zinc, the metal that rust cannot affect at all.

DON'T ever put a brushful of paint on an Oshawa-shingled roof. That would be sheer waste of money. The heavy galvanizing defies water, defies heat, defies even the

roof! It's **final** cost is ten times **less** than the cheapest wood-shingled roof! And an Oshawa-shingled roof is more than rain-proof, more than snow-proof, more than wind-proof. It is not only an absolute insurance against leaks, but it is an insurance against **fire** and against **lightning**! Is that worth considering?

OF course you know that flying sparks or red-hot embers couldn't possibly set fire to a roof covered with one seamless sheet of steel. That one fact alone makes an Oshawa-shingled roof earn money, because such a roof gets you a lessened fire-risk premium on any building.

AND lightning cannot damage a building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles, because these insulate the building—the bolt may strike the structure, but it can't damage it. Such a roof is far, far better insurance against lightning than any lightning-rod system that ever was.

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles Will Last a Century

action of acid fumes (like those from smelters, which would destroy most roofs in a month or two). An Oshawa-shingled roof, once on, is on to stay: you will live a long time if you live to see such a roof need fixing in any way whatever.

DON'T imagine our guarantee is any mere form of words. It says, in plain English, that if any Oshawa-shingled roof, put on right, leaks or is at all unsatisfactory within 25 years, we will supply and put on a new roof free of all cost to you. Is that fair and square? Did you ever hear of another roof that had such a guarantee back of it?

DON'T get the idea, either, that cost is a big factor in roofing really **right**. An Oshawa-shingled roof's **first** cost is no more than the cost of an ordinary wood-shingled

ANYBODY who can use a hammer and snips (tinner's shears) can put these Oshawa Shingles on right—easily and quickly. They lock underneath, on all four sides, so that every nailhead is completely covered with galvanized steel, and the whole surface hasn't a seam nor a crevice.

SUM it all up—a roof that costs one-tenth what cheapest wooden shingles cost; a roof that is absolutely weather-proof, fire proof, lightning-proof; a roof that is guaranteed to be a perfect roof for twenty-five years (or a new roof for nothing)—sum it all up—wouldn't it be wise for you to send to-day for the booklet that tells why **you** should roof right? Just send a postcard now to

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

Address our nearest warehouse: **QUEBEC** 7-11 Notre Dame Square **MONTREAL** 321-3 Craig St. W. **TORONTO** 11 Colborne St. **OTTAWA** 423 Sussex St. **LONDON** 69 Dundas St. **WINNIPEG** 76 Lombard St

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WE WILL SEND POSTPAID AND FREE CATALOGUE SHOWING SOME OF OUR 2000 DESIGNS OF PEDLAR ART STEEL CEILINGS AND SIDE-WALLS